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COMMUNICATIONS FROM SPECIAL AGENTS

Volume 2

June 8, 1810 - March 5, 1815



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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WILLIAM SHALER

JUNE 16, 1810

MEXICO

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

Shaker William
1870 - 1874

See

Vol 2 Havana Cons: Despatches

June 5 1870 - New York

June 9 " " "

June 22 " " "

June 25 " " "

July 26 " " "

Sept. 22 " Havana

Oct 24 " "

Oct 30 " "

Nov 19 " "

Dec 4 " "

Dec 4 " "

Jan 15 1871 " "

Jan 26 " "

Febr 3 " "

Febr 12 " "

Febr 15 " "

Febr 20 " "

March 4 " "

March 23 " "

CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

Vol 2 Harana Cont. Exp.

March	28	1841	-	Harana
April	5	"		"
April	19	"		"
April	25	"		"
May	7	"		"
June	5	"		"
June	14	"		"
July	8	"		"
July	8	"		"
July	19	"		"
Aug	14	"		"
Sept.	6	"		"
Sept	17	"		"
Sept	23	"		"
Nov.	13	"		"
Nov.	25	"		"
Dec	6	"		"
Dec.	8	"		"

For communications from Shaler
when on other missions see other
cards for Shaler.

New York 8 June 1850.

Sir

Since I last had the honor of addressing you nothing of any moment has occurred. No arrivals from Europe except the British packet which brings nothing of later date than we are already in possession of. I think I can venture to assure you that the ship you contemplate will be a very popular one: all agree that we ought to hold out the hand of friendship to our American brethren. It is true that different causes produce in this instance the same effect; the opposition gentlemen applaud it because they think it might irritate France, and a demand on the part of government to recognize the independence of Canada would give them fresh matter for declamation. Many follow the impulse of their American feelings only, and many others believe it might thwart the monopolizing views of England. But in this instance the government would have the singular good fortune of doing a thing popular with all parties. In conversation with you the other day I forgot to mention the whole fishery as an important branch of eastern industry; the most valuable part of it is carried on in the Pacific Ocean where the sperm whale is caught almost exclusively. The superior skill and industry of our New England fishermen over all others, united by friendly arrangements with the owners of those shores enable them to almost monopolize that useful branch of commerce. The fur trade is also important in

upper Spanish settlements, free admissions into their ports
with liberty to dispose of the returns in manufactures
of China and India would also enable us to give a
very important expansion to this branch also. I speak
of these from my own knowledge; when we come to be better
acquainted with these interesting countries it cannot
be doubted but that new sources for our activity &
industry may by proper management be derived from
I cannot doubt in fact that these hints on a subject
we are all so well acquainted with will be agreeable to
Mr. Hyndman informs me that he has written you on the
propriety of purchasing a Polar boat for account of goods
I think this plan is less objectionable than any other I have
ever thought of. It unites the advantages of certainty
celerity and economy. be pleased to inform me if it
meets your approbation that we may make the arrange-
ment to have her on board in the shortest time
possible after you determine.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect

Dear Sir your most obedient servant

W. Thaler

Honorable Robert Smith.

W Shaler 8th June
1810

New York

21 June 1810.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a dispatch from the department of State, containing my appointment by the President, of consul for Havana Cruz; two appointments of agency for commerce & finance, one for the latter place, the other for Havana; a printed set of consular instructions; and a letter of instructions from you to proceed immediately to Havana & Callao.

Conformably thereto, I have taken my passage on board the Brig Sally of this port to sail for Havana about the middle of next week. I think it probable however that the vessel will not have here before next Sunday week.

I shall use my utmost means to meet the views of the President in the discharge of the important mission, he has done me the honor to confide to me.

It appears to me Sir that my best way of proceeding will be, on arrival infuse to present myself to the government there, whatever it may be, as commercial agent both for Havana and Santa Cruz; this will give a fair introduction to discussion of the objects of my mission, and furnish me with a plausible pretext for requiring passports for the continuation.

As these countries are only little known to us. I presume that
my correspondence must necessarily be voluminous;
therefore, I shall take the liberty of communicating such
parts as do not require survey, or are not strictly of an
official nature by myself, in the travelling epistolary
style.

I have the honor to be with very great

respect Sir your

most obedient servant

Wm. Hallen

Honorable

Robert Smith.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State

Washington.

Havana

3

5 Aug^r 1830

Sir

I have the honor to inform
you of my arrival here on the 8th instant, agreeable
to the rigorous measures taken here respecting the arrival
of strangers. I waited immediately on his Excellency
the Governor to whom as a passport I presented my
commission as commercial agent. He entered into
along detail of the Spanish colonial laws, by which
he clearly proved that he had no authority to
recognize such agents. I stated to him the friendly
dispositions of the government, and their desire to
cultivate with these countries as well as with all
other kinds the relations of friendship & commerce.
He replied that such were also his personal feelings,
but that he was acting under superior orders; he
observed that he well knew the loyalty and good
faith of the American government, but that the
nature of its constitution was such as to afford
further facilities to the intrigues of ministers, whereby
the American name and character might cir-
culate opinions hostile to the established authorities.
This is he says a principal motive for restraining the
intercourse between the two countries by preventing

to give me a written answer which I have not yet received.

I have not yet had time and opportunity to obtain much information over the communication as yet my means of acquiring it are very limited.

The present state of things appears to be however, that the old government endures in its full extent, the men in power will undoubtedly under the name of Ferdinand and the old system, endeavor to maintain themselves there as long as possible. Now for the same cause will operate on the main, is uncertain, but as long as the old system endures, there is little possibility of my being permitted to proceed on this subject I hope shortly to obtain some correct information. At present it appears to me that I ought not to precipitate my departure.

The Governor is a man of polite affable manners, and as far as I can judge from the short interview I had with him, by no means deficient in capacity: he seems to regard the public interest in an important degree. The commandant General of Maine Alava is an officer of high rank and distinction, he lately commanded the fleet infanzilla: he passes for a man of great energy of character. The Cabildo is composed of citizens and proprietors, who are said to have views

very different from the Royal officers.

3 1/2

Enrriquez an man of considerable note in Spain
has been lately appointed to this government
but the children have petitioned the Regency to
confirm the present governor. Don Pedro
Bustillos has also been appointed to the
the royalty of Mexico; he is shortly expected
here. All communication with the French and
foreigners is prohibited under the pains &
penalties of treason. I enclose you the order
for the execution of the unfortunate Embrany
lately arrested on his arrival here from Norfolk.
There is a brisk trade between the U.S. and this
Island, vessels will be sailing for some of our
ports daily by which I will endeavor to keep
you well informed.

I have the honor to be with very great

Respect Sir your most

Obedient Servant

Wm. Thaler

Honble

Robert Smith.

William Shaler

Havana 5 Aug. 1810.

William Shaler

My dear Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. in relation to the purchase of a quantity of the same for the use of the Hospital at Havana. I am very glad to hear that you are so successful in your efforts to procure the same. I have no objection to your purchasing the same at the lowest price, and I am sure that you will be able to do so. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. Shaler

EL AVISO DE LA HABANA.

PAPEL PERIODICO LITERARIO-ECONOMICO

del domingo 29 de julio de 1810.

*Sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocritas, sunt mala plura
Quæ legia hic; aliter non fit, Avite, liber.*

*Sta. Marta, virgen.**Circular en la Merced.—Mañana pasa á Paula.**Sale el Sol á las 5 h. y 27 m. Se pone á las 6 y 33.*

DON SALVADOR JOSE DE MURO Y SALAZAR, MARQUES DE
Someru-los, teniente general de los reales ejércitos, presidente de la real audiencia que reside en la villa de Puerto Principe, capitán general de la isla de Cuba y de las provincias de las dos Floridas, y gobernador político y militar de la plaza de la Habana &c.

Hago saber á todos los habitantes de esta ciudad, que habiéndose sustanciado y determinado la causa de Manuel Rodriguez Aleman y Peña, con dictámen del señor oidor decano D. José Antonio Ramos, y otros dos letrados de mi confianza, se le ha condenado á padecer el último suplicio, como reo de alta traycion, emisario de José Bonaparte, que venia encargado de romper los lazos que nos unen con el legítimo gobierno español, y fomentar en vuestros países tranquilos la discordia y la division, para que olvidados los americanos de aquel carácter de lealtad, que siempre los ha señalado, reconociesen y obedeciesen al rey intruso.

La justicia ha designado el día y la hora en que el mal aconsejado joven expie su delito y su temeridad en el patibulo, y esto ha de verificarse en el día de mañana lunes á las siete.

Pero, habitantes de la habana, la justicia no es incompatible con la compasion y la urbanidad. En vuestros corazones resplandecen esas virtudes. Que el deseo vehemente de la expiacion no confunda ni sufoque vuestros sentimientos de humanidad. *Aborreced el delito, compadeced al delinquente.*

Esa máxima debe observarse exactamente el día de la execucion. Que el concurso ordenado y tranquilo haga el acto mas patético y terrible. La confusion, la algazara, los dictérios y las acciones inciviles no son propias de un pueblo ilustrado, y producen siempre efectos funestos. Al contrario

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la decencia y la compostura son compañeras inseparables de una alma bien formada.

Con sobrado fundamento espero de vuestra docilidad que la conduccion del reo desde la cárcel al patibulo, y en el acto de la execucion, daréis pruebas de moderacion civil y cristiana, compadeciendo la suerte desgraciada del que pudo olvidar los principios sagrados del patriotismo para unirse a los enemigos del estado. Y si á pesar de mis esperanzas y mis preceptos, contraviniese alguno, será inmediatamente aprehendido y sufrirá la pena que corresponda al tamaño de su exceso y á la calidad y circunstancias de su persona.

Y para que llegue á noticia de todos, y en caso de contravencion ninguno pueda alegar ignorancia, se manda publicar por bando, y que de él se fixen en los parages acostumbrados copias autorizadas del escribano de gobierno. Habana 29 de julio de 1810.

X El Marques de Someruelos.

Por mandado de su excelencia.
Miguel Mendez.

NOMBRAMIENTO.

El excelentísimo señor presidente, gobernador y capitan general se ha servido nombrar para capitan del barrio de Guadalupe, á D. Juan de Dios de Ita, y para teniente á D. Juan Francisco Salva.

Para teniente del partido de Guanajay, á D. Francisco Lináres.

Para teniente de Gibacoa, á D. Francisco Alvarez.

Para tenientes del partido de S. Marcos, á D. Tomas Rivero y D. Francisco de Leon.

OCURRENCIAS DEL DIA.

Vacuna. El miércoles y sábado se vacuna en las casas capitulares desde las once de la mañana.

Venta de haciendas. Un sitio principiado á cercar de piñones y piña de raton, compuesto de diez caballerías de tierra, cinco abiertas y las demas montuosas, situado en tierras de S. Pedro de Mayabeque, partido de los Guines, con 4y pesos de imposicion, por su ajuste: en la casa n. 37 calle del Aguacate, ó en dicho partido D. Gabriel Perez dará razon.—R.

Una casa situada en la calzada de Guadalupe, compuesta de 10 varas de frente y 30 de fondo, con su cochera.—Otra, chica, situada en la esquina de Peñalver: en la botica de Valiente, n. 21 darán razon.

En carlaves. Una negra cocine-

ra, lavandera y próxima á parir, en 400 pesos libres para el vendedor: en la casa frente á la que fué de D. Gabriel de Coca, calle de la Amargura, inmediata al convento de S. Agustin.—R.

Otra criolla, de edad de 12 años sana y sin tachas, coartada en 220 pesos: en la botica frente al café de Taberna, calle de Mercaderes.

Otra de nacion gangá, de edad como de 18 años, con su cria de 3 meses, cocinera y con principios de lavandera, sana y sin tachas, por su ajuste: en la casa número 28 calle del Teniente-rey.

Otra de edad como de 22 años, regular lavandera y cocinera ordinaria, con la tacha de cimarrona, en 300 pesos libres para el vendedor.

Kavana

5

9 August 1810

Sir,

Since my last duplicate of which I give the honor to inclose herewith, there has been no material occurrence, except the Governor reply a copy of which with my answer to Mr. Innes with also transmits. From the conversation that with his Excellency I think no further notice will be taken of my residence here for the present. The obscurity of my situation is still manifesting itself by prevents me from all opportunities of obtaining the information you want. The few Spaniards I have occasion to see are more merchants, and my countrymen here are engaged in the same pursuits only I have found but one Mr. Vincent Gray who was able to give me any useful information. This gentleman I have found to be a man of respectability, intelligence and discretion: thro him I expect to extend my acquaintance & sphere of observation. An American ship arrived here yesterday from Montevideo; the Captain reports that, the people of that country were divided into two parties, the one for Independence; the other invidiously

called the Portuguese party, who are for the young
Prince Don Pedro lately married in Brazil to
a Portuguese princess: the first he represents to
be by far the most numerous and respectable.
He says that he sailed from Montevideo before
the arrival of the mail from Buenos Ayres, &
that shortly after being becalmed off the port he
heard repeated salutes of artillery: letters by the
same ship I am informed also mention that
things were fast approaching to a crisis; that the
Governor had been deposed and that there
was no doubt of the result being independence.
This flame must unavoidably pervade the whole
of the Spanish possessions in America sooner
or later; it is undoubtedly matter of astonishment
to us that their fate has not already been decided
but when we reflect on the firm establishment of
the present government, its antiquity, the exten-
sive means both moral and physical of
maintaining themselves in power, & the intense
prejudice of the people for the interchange of
opinions, we should perhaps have a little more
charity for them. I know them to be the most

circumstances of mankind and I think it quite probable that we are this glow of loyalty and indifference to everything else they may be more effectually taking their measures.

It seems inevitable that these colonies must break up into separate states; their local jealousies and notions of fancied superiority or inferiority will greatly promote such an event. It is not by any means certain for instance that this block will attach itself to the destinies of Mexico.

I have frequently heard them boasting of their own superior resources and ability to dictate.

It seems to be generally believed that on the fall of Cadiz the Regency will seek to establish itself here or in Mexico; whether they will be received or not is questionable, but it appears certain that that event will produce a crisis in this part of the world.

I do not think that there is any foreign interest here sufficient to emboss their proceedings when that crisis arrives.

Every thing is contrary to French views; and it does not appear that they are disposed

to grant any commercial favors to the English,
in this respect they are viewed with much jealousy
and altho their allies, they enjoy nothing
that is not common to us, either here or on
the main. The Government it is true in their
intercourse with British commanders are
indulgent to an excessive, and insignificant
degree. A few days before my arrival the
commander of a British frigate obtained
permission to search for deserters, and board
in pursuit several men from on board of
Spanish as well as American ships. On the
application of the American Captains the
Governor refused any interference.

It is a fact that when the British salute here, they
obtain an equal number of guns in return
and that to American ships of war they return
two lips. This is a malicious distinction that
honor forbids submitting to any where.

I have the honor to be with very great
respect Sir your most obedt
humble servant

Honorable.

Robert Smith.

Wm. Thaler

Copy of note received from His Excellency
The Captain General of Cuba.

Havana 9 August 1810.

Se visto por el papel que me ha presentado
Vmd. haberle dado por la Secretaría de Estado
de los Estados Unidos de America Comision de
Agente ^{pe} maritimo y el comision de buques
de su nacion en este punto, un cuyo motivo
digo a Vmd. que debia prohibido por las
Leyes de estos dominios el admitir en este
o semejante Caracter Estrangeros, y que por
consequencia no pudiendo Vmd. verse las
funciones de tal cargo, tampoco no debe
tener lugar el nombramiento de diputado
suyo en otras partes. Dias 9^a a Vmd. M. P. A.
Havana 7 Agosto 1810

Signed of El Marques de San Carlos

W. William Shaler / Reply /

Havana 9 August 1810

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the
rec^d of the note your Excellency did me the honor
to send me under date of the 7th current, in
reply to my commission of Agent of Commerce
and Consular for Havana and ports adjacent
by the honorable the Secretary of State of the

United States, permitted to your Excellency on
the first instantly in which it is intimated that
the admission of foreign Agents is prohibited
by the laws of these dominions, and that
consequently I am not permitted to exercise
the functions of my office here or to appoint
deputies to do the like in other parts.

This Sir I shall leave no time in communicating
to the Government of the United States and
shall wait their further instructions.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) Wm. Thacker

Mrs. Caullery

The Marquis de Sommeville.

enclosed in Mr. Thacker
of the 1st of 1810

8
Mr. Shaler to Mr. Smith dated Havana 12 Aug 1860

I had the honor to write you on the 9th inst, via New York, as my
little contested letter was then awaiting examination, I do not hope to send it
with a depth of it. I have become acquainted with a gentleman who holds
an office here of considerable consequence, and is also a planter. He is a foreigner
and a husband to perfect talents and information. I send you a note of our conversation
which I shall deliver as soon as he writes me. He says that the people here are
satisfied. I had the honor of sending you by my last, and perhaps it is in the vicinity of
interest of the Governor of Montevideo who was expected to stay here, what do you
think of this news? The people of Santiago and Buenos Ayres are full of
malice and cannot maintain their independence. They will suffer severely for
their presumption and folly. The people of these countries are incapable
of self government. They are wholly unlike the North Americans, and have
none of their spirit. We must wait the course of events, advise our
allies, and participate in the popular government with not less interest.
We should be involved in anxiety and again by it. Let the fate of France
be what will you do then? We must consult our allies, and see what
their views are. We must have a sovereign. Will you elect one? I
am surprised that you ask that question, you certainly know it to be impos-
sible. How will you obtain a Prince to govern you? One allies the English
must furnish us with one of the Royal House of Brunswick? We will accept
of any thing except a French or an English Prince. But I must oblige you

again that we should precipitate nothing. The world is in a state of con-
fusion, I admit that a change must take place here. but we must act
with all possible caution and prudence, innovations now might be
attended with fatal consequences. Your Government should not be surprised
or displeased at our not engaging your agents. You cannot suffer
much inconvenience by it, and we cannot now with safety begin to make
such innovations on our present institutions. This gentleman expressed
a desire to be better acquainted, and promised to call on me again. I think
it probable that he approves the sentiments that the men in power, in
the Ministry wish to inculcate. There is a constant communication
between this port and the Main; therefore I am well ^{detached} ~~satisfied~~ here
to obtain the earliest information. I shall be attentive to every thing
that occurs, whereby the views of the President may be promoted.
The Arch Bishop of Mexico now administers the office of Vice Reg.
his successor has not yet arrived. This city is now very unhealthy,
the Indians entirely ^{free} from contagion. The fever prevailing here is extremely
malignant attended with black vomit. Several fine young men who arrived
about the time I did, have perished by it. on sitting down to table an
anguish with anxiety, if none of the usual company are trifling since
the last meeting. The least indiscretion is punished with death.

These the honors be

Honble Robt Smith

Signed W. Shaler

Havana

12 August 1810

Sir,

I had the honor to write you
on the 9th inst. by this post, as my letter contained
little more than speculative surmises, I do not here
trouble you with a duplicate of it. I have become
acquainted with a gentleman who holds an
office here of considerable consequence and is
also a planter. He is a foreigner and as he seems
to possess talents and information, I send you
anote of our conversation which I took down as
soon as he left me. He confirmed the news from
Buenos Ayres which I had the honor of sending
you by my last, except that it is the Viceroy
instead of the governor of Montevideo who was
arrested. Pray Sir what do you think of this
news? The people of Caracas and Buenos Ayres
are fools, madmen; they cannot maintain
their independence; they will suffer severely
for their precipitation and folly. The people of
these countries are incapable of self government
they are intirely unlike the North Americans; we
have far more of talents among us; we must wait
the issue of events, advise with our allies, and

precipitate nothing. A popular government will
not do for us, we should be involved in anarchy
and ruin by it: see the fate of France.
What will you do then? We must consult
our allies, and see what their views are. We
must have a sovereign. Will you elect one?
No. I am surprised that you ask that question,
you certainly know it to be impracticable.
How will you obtain a Prince to govern you?
Our allies the English must furnish us with one
of the royal house of Brunswick? We will accept
of any thing except a French or an English prince.
but I must observe again that we should pre-
cipitate nothing; the world is in a state of confusion.
I admit that a change must take place here,
but we must act with all possible caution &
prudence; innovations now might be attended
with fatal consequences. Your Government should
not be surprised or displeased at our not recog-
nizing your agents; you cannot suffer much
inconvenience by it, and we cannot now with
safety begin to make such innovations in our
ancient institutions. This gentleman is a popular
adviser to be better acquainted, and promised
to call on me again. I think it probable that

he expresses the sentiments, that the men in power
and the nobility wish to imitate.

There is a constant communication between this
port and the main, therefore I am well situated
here to obtain the earliest information. I shall
be attentive to every thing that occurs, when by the
views of the President may be promoted.

The Archbishop of Mexico now administers the
office of Viceroy: his successor has not yet arrived.

This City is now very unhealthy, tho I believe entirely
free from contagion. The fever prevailing here
is excessively malignant attended with black
vomits. Several fine young men who arrived
about the time I did have perished by it. On
sitting down to table we enquire with anxiety
if none of the usual companions are missing
since the last meeting. The least indisposition
is punished with death.

I have the honor to be with every
great respect. Sir your
most obedient
humble servant

Wm. Thackeray

Honorable

Robert Smith.

Havana

20 August 1810.

Sir,

Since that the horror of kidnapping
you on the 15th inst. there has been no material occurrence
here: every thing remains quiet. We have an arrival
here from Brazil that left there on the 10th July, no news
of any movement, but a negative report of a positive refusal
of the Regency to permit a free trade in any form, with
any of the ports of the American colonies. This news will
not be regarded here.

I enclose you a schedule in four sheets of the Ecclesiastical,
Civil, and Militant states of this Island. I do not give
it, as important information; it cost me no other pains
than translating it from an Annual Register published
here: it is for 1808 and is in substance not different from
the actual state. My object is to draw your attention to
the complicated machinery of Spanish colonial Government
and the selfish contrivances by which patronage
is made to ramify through every branch of society.
I have not been able to obtain any account of the
Salaries attached to this class of places, but I am
informed that they are not by any means estimated
by the amount of their salaries. Corruption prevails
all from the lowest, as well as to the supreme civil
and judicial. They literally live on the plunder of the
people. The Councils have an influence proportioned
to the popularity and sanctimony of its constitution.
It is the only body from which any thing honorable

or

republican may be expected. I am as yet not well
informed of the constitution of the *Cabildo*. I only
know that some of the members are hereditary,
some are appointed by the King, and some are
elected. This body possesses extensive and important
powers, and in most respects may be compared to
the ancient Parliament of France. The minor *Cabildos*
assemble our city corporations. In the civil departments
the *truenos*, *controllors*, *treasurers*, and *officers*, that so far
as in an indefinite sense, are grades of office in
these departments. Of the military this is a very hard
account to give. I am not a little at a loss to make
of the superior officers: it is a delicate point to make
enquiring about, but I have prospect of obtaining
an account of it, as well as of the revenues, expen-
diture &c. I am informed from pretty good authority
that the amount of all the revenues is about \$3,500,000.
I hardly need observe that the clergy, nobility, and
office holders must deplore any revolution that
would endanger their places and personal con-
sequences; or that holding the great map of wealth &
power they will cling to the old system as long as
possible. When won't force them to a new decision I
think their most natural course will be to take the
protection of the British and through them endeavor
to preserve their old institutions in some shape or other,
at any rate every thing I see and hear tends to convince
me that this will be among the last of the Spanish

desirous to act independent of the mother country.
 A common interest will always procure place in
 indefensible commercial footing with them; but the
 little number of our business and institutions, and their
 habits, together with their incapacity of appreciating
 our political importance, will, unless we become
 better acquainted, prevent any more intentional
 consideration. Indeed for the same reasons I doubt that
 it would be desirable in our part. I must also observe
 that an opinion prevails here that we are too much
 disposed to favour the French. The circumstances of French
 privateers coming from our Ports to cruise here greatly
 favour that opinion. The capture I advised you of on
 my last tour out to be avowed taken by a French cruiser,
 arrived and ordered to proceed to New Orleans. A few
 days since, an American Brig from Boston brought
 her was boarded off at large by a French frigate &
 privateer of some force and fifty more persons. The latter
 as he informed the American Captain. These things
 made the mark of by our enemies here and the
 impression produced is very unfavorable.
 No opportunity has yet occurred where I could with
 propriety speak of the object of my mission further
 than by giving general assurances of the friendly
 dispositions of our government, so that I am regarded
 as a mere commercial agent, and as the object of
 my business was principally their commercial

Speculations, I cannot appear to them as a very important passage. I believe that this government would in the present state of things endeavor to restrain itself from favoring, or perhaps forbidding my proceeding further together with the unhealthy season; and a desire to obtain very useful information that circumstances permit, have hitherto prevented me from making any direct address to them. But I think it will soon be proper to apply for passports to proceed to Athens, which I suppose, if formally demanded, they can hardly elude the necessity of furnishing. About the middle of September the unhealthy season will be terminating, and in the mean time I shall have some business thing in my power to do in the present state of things. The demand for passports for such a purpose may lead to something new. In case of departure I shall have a confidential agent here to keep you informed of all occurrences. I enclose you one of their political publications, not that it merits one instant's attention, but that it shows with what ridiculous absurdities they endeavor to amuse the public, as the guide of ignorance & folly is displayed in this piece with so much astuteness that among any other people on the face of the earth I should believe that the author intended to expose the futility of

of the arguments he pretends to address.
The last packet it is said brought out the nomination
of the Captain General of this Island to the Vice
Royalty of Santa Fe: it is also reported that dispatches
are also here by the same conveyance for his successor,
who is understood to have embarked at a port in the
Mediterranean for this government. The election of
the representative of this Island to the general Cortes has
been publicly declared: he is expected immediately to
the place of Assembly.

I have the honor to be with very great
respect Sir, your most
Obediently humble servant
Wm. Thackeray

Honorable
Robert Smith.
Secretary of State.

The Island of Cuba contains ten cities, nine towns and three villages. It is an archbishopric and is divided into two dioceses; Santiago de Cuba and Habana, the former of which is the metropolitan Ecclesiastical State.

The Captain General Don Donat Páez. The Cathedral of Santiago de Cuba was erected into a metropolitan church in 1804. It consists of the Archbishop, three dignitaries; four canons; three Priors, four half Priors; twenty four chaplains and other officers besides twelve other persons attached to the church as legal counsellors not clerical. This diocese contains twenty eight beneficed Parishes in which are employed forty five curates and other minor clergy.

The Royal Vicar of Lleras is independent of the Captain General, two canons, one treasurer, a administrator, a controller and a notary.

The Cathedral of Havana consists of the Bishop, five dignitaries; two canons, two Priors, four half Priors; eight chaplains and other officers. This diocese also eighty five beneficed Parishes in which are employed one hundred and twenty six curates and other minor clergy.

The city of Havana contains four convents of nuns; eight convents of monks, and six other religious foundations. In the other parts of the Island

2)

There are nine convents of monks. Twenty seven religious foundations.

The tribunal of inquisition in Havana is composed of sixty six persons. In Santiago de Cuba of two commissaries. The tribunal of burgueses in Havana is composed of nine persons. In Santiago de Cuba of three persons. The inspection of the Casa Santa / Holy house / consists of two members.

Education.

The illustrious Royal and Pontifical University of Saint Jerome founded in Havana in 1728 in the convent of Puercas consists of seven professorships viz Theology, canon law, civil law, Royal law, medicine, mathematics and Philosophy. The Royal Seminary of San Carlos founded in Havana 1773. The Royal Seminary of Saint Basil the great founded in Santiago de Cuba 1723. An institution founded in Havana by the Royal Patriotic Society in 1792 for the education of female orphans.

The Royal Patriotic Society above mentioned consists of the Captain General President; two directors; two censors; two secretaries; two controllers; a treasurer, an Editor of a periodical paper and a librarian. The members are the patriotic nobility and gentlemen of Havana.

Civil State.

The supreme tribunal of Royal Audiencia, holds its sessions in Puerto Principe. It is composed by Royal appointments of the captain General President one Regent; one Deacon; three fiscals; one high Sheriff; five Aiders or judges; one lieutenant-chancellor; one Secretary to the President; two Relatores; one agent fiscal; another for cases relating to deceased persons; three Secretaries; four agents in audiences and two clerks.

The appeals from this tribunal are to the Council of Indes in Spain.

Consulado.

This important Tribunal is divided into three courts of special Jurisdiction

1. The Court of Alzadas or appeals, composed of the captain General President, with two colleagues; an assessor and a Notary.

2. The Tribunal of Consulate, composed of a Prior; first and second consuls, an assessor his substitute, and a Notary and his substitute.

3. Tribunal of fiscal Economy and of Government.

This court is composed of the Capt. Genl. President, the Intendant, the Prior and consuls, nine counsellors; a syndic and lieutenant.

4/
to the Prior, to the consuls, to all the councillors
and to the syndic; a secretary; a controller,
a treasurer, and four door keepers.

The consulado appoints its deputies in all
the communal towns of the Island. Its reve-
nues consist in the fines of imposts, and in
a duty of half percent on all merchandise
imported and exported by sea. Out of this
funds they pay their own salaries.

The board of consulado Judges finally and
without appeal except to the Alzadas in all
communal and maritime cases: except
when partiality and injustice are manifest,
when recourse may be had to the Council of India.

By the constitution of this admirable institution
granted by the King in 1794 all its members
must be planters or merchants of the Island.

The Prior and the councillors 1, 2, 5, 6, 9 must
be planters; the two consuls and the councillors
3, 4, 7, 8 must be merchants. The same proportion
must be observed in the nomination of their res-
pective direct servants. The Syndic may be of
either of these classes. In the first instance
all

all the officers were appointed by the King for
the term of two years after that term they were
and still continue to be elected biennially
by the Planters and Merchants. The Captain
Genl. is always from the office President of the
Council of the Island and one of the Council of the
General Assembly. This last tribunal extends to
its jurisdiction over the public roads, bridges and
canals, and generally every thing connected
with agriculture and internal improvement.
The most illustrious Don Pedro de Abadillo
This important corps is composed of the Capt. Genl.
President; the Lieutenant Governor as second;
two alcaldes in criminal cases. The Regidores or prefects
viz. The Corregidor, or Sargento de Armas,
high Sheriff and his lieutenant; high provincial
Sheriff and his lieutenant; Deacon and his lieutenant;
alcalde of fines and expenses of Justice; Syndic-
attorney general; notary of Government and
Abilado, and his lieutenant; and ten other
officers or members. Also four honorary Regidores;
two alcaldes of the holy brotherhood; two annual
commissionaries; four doors keepers and one sur-
geon-memorand.

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The following boards are branches of the Cabildo.
Council of Police. The Captain Genl. President,
three voting members; an attorney general,
and a secretary.

Council of inspection of timber.
The Captain Genl. President, and two voting
members.

Council of Health.
The Captain Genl. President, nine members
and a secretary. Persons in the service of the Cabildo.
a legal counsellor; a defender, a steward, a
chaplain, an attorney general, a defender
of the poor; an attorney for the poor; a supervisor
of public works, an architect; an inspector of
plate, six inspectors of all kinds and carpenter
work, and six tax commissioners of Police.

Tribunal for the judgement of cases relating to
effects of deceased persons, and of those who die
intestate. A judge; a defender of the absent,
and a Notary.

Tribunal of Government.

The Captain Genl. Judge; the auditor of war,
an attorney general and a Notary.

Ministers of the Royal Revenue.

The Intendant, Genl. Chief, an assessor general, first and second fiscals, and a Notary.

Secretariat, at least one, four officers & four writers.

Superior directorial council of Royal Revenue.

The Intendant, genl. President, one of the chief controllers of the court of accounts; a controller, or treasurer, of the army; one of the voting members of the supreme council of accounts in litigation; one of the fiscals of Royal Revenue, and the fiscal of the Intendant.

Tribunal for animals in distress.

The Intendant, judge. The assessor general of finance, one of the fiscals of Royal Revenue and the notary of Intendant.

Supreme Council of Royal Revenue, of accounts in litigation.

The controller, first & second of the tribunal of accounts, President, The chief assessor controller; the assessor general of government; the auditor of war of the army and navy; the fiscal of Royal Revenue, and first and second relatives.

Four substitutes are also added to this tribunal.

Royal Tribunal of Accounts.

The Intendant, Genl. President, a controller, first & second

B/

a second scribe, an adjoint, a notary, and
an alguazil door keeper. Registers of this Tribunal.
The principal controllers, three controllers of results,
and the controllers administrators.

Department of accounts in arrears.

Six controllers, two book keepers, an archivist,
three writers and fourteen assistants.

Chambre of ordonnances or of matters of the Tribunal
of accounts.

The Intendant genl. President, The principal controller
with a consulting vote; the Lieutenant Governor
with a deciding vote; the auditors of war of the
army and navy with deciding votes, and the
notary of the Tribunal of accounts.

Principal Bureau of control of the department
of war. A chief controller, a first officer,
three second officers; three third officers; four
fourth officers; an archivist, eight writers, a
door keeper, and six runners.

Treasury General of the department of war.
A Treasurer General; a corresponding secretary,
five officers; four writers, two cashiers & a door keeper.
Commandant of intimation of Public works.

An Intendant; three officers, six writers, and
four runners.

Royal magazines. A general store keeper, two officers and four servants.

Administration genl. of Marine Revenue or Customs House. An Administrator Genl. & an officer of administration. A controller, ten officers, five writers; a treasurer and an officer of the treasury; two runners; two store keepers, and a door keeper.

General Administration of Royal territorial Revenue. An Administrator general & an officer of administration; a controller, seven officers, four writers & a runner; a treasurer and an officer; two store keepers & a door keeper; a cornman and a cart, an adjoint, and a lieutenant and of guards. Other persons employed in this administration.

A distributor of stamped paper; a distributor of cards; a distributor of salt; an intervener of salt; & a person charged with the collection of the tax on chandlers.

Principal deputies and subdelegates of this administration in the different parts of the Island one being dead and twelve persons.

Royal monopolies of Tobacco.

The Captain General Judge Protector, & Superintendent director general, and an assessor to the Superintendent.

Royal Factories.

A controller; two officers, three writers, a door keeper, and six runners; a treasurer and two officers.

Direction of the works.

A director; an inspector, three store keepers, and a lock keeper. Persons employed in this direction

and

and its dependencies.

In the Magazines, three overseers, a weigh-master, an overseer of fermentation and packing; two, of the fabrication of choice snuff; a door keeper to the factory; an overseer of the negroes apartments, two of the Mills, and two of the negroes. Two overseers of the Mills at Matanzas and one of the negroes at the same place. Two chaplains, an Agent, &c. &c.

Sale of Tobacco.

Twelve factors; twelve sub-factors, and several other officers.

Military State. Tribunal.

The Captain General Judge. the director of war & fortifications.

Surintendant of Government and Captain General.

A commissary of War Surintendant; three officers are archivists, and a door keeper.

Chief and officers of the Grade of Colonels & superiors. One Lieutenant General; two Marshals de Camp; three Brigadiers; ten colonels, nine graduated or brevet colonels; three colonels of Militia and three brevet colonels of ditto. One adjutant General, one controller, two treasurers, three commissaries quartermasters, four commissaries of war, and two auditors of war.

Regiments of the Line.

Regiment of Havana Infantry created in 1763 consists of three battalions. Regiment of Cuba Infantry, created in 1739 of three battalions.

Squadron of Dragoons of America created in 1766
of four companies. Three companies of foot
of the Mountain created in 1769. Royal corps of
Artillery of immemorial antiquity consists of five
companies of one hundred and a few more each.

Corps of Militia

Regiments of Havana Infanteria consists of two
battalions created in 1763. Battalions of Cuba and
Bayamo created the same year. Battalions of Puerto
Principe created the same year. Battalions of
the four cities created the same year. Regiment
of Cavalry of Havana consisting of four squadrons
created the same year. Regiment of Dragoons of
Maracaibo of two squadrons. Battalions of free
Cuba and Bayamo. Battalions of free
Cuba of Havana. Battalion of free blacks of Havana.

General Staff of the fortress and fortifications.
Havana. The Captain General Militar Governor,
a lieutenant of the King; Major, Adjutant
and Captain of the Regt.

Morocastle. Lieutenant, Colonel commandant
and Captain Adjutant.

Castle of San Felipe de la Havana. A lieutenant, Colonel
commandant, and a lieutenant Adjutant.

Battery of Artillery. A Captain commandant.

Battery de la Punta a Captain commandant.

Castle de San Principe a lieutenant Colonel commandant

and

and a lieutenant adjutant.

At Matanzas. a captain commandant.

At Sagua a lieutenant commandant.

Santiago de Cuba. a Governor's lieutenant of the King and a sergeant major.

Castle of the Monc at that port a lieutenant colonel commandant.

Corps of Engineers.

Havana. A sub-inspector and colonel commandant a lieutenant colonel sergeant major of Brigade a first and second captains.

Santiago de Cuba. a lieutenant colonel commandant Private or special individuals of this corps.

The commandant of Havana Judge an assessor official, and notary.

Marine department.

The lieutenant General, commandant General of the Marine. Two captains, Majors General; two adjutants, Secretaries; four adjutants & five Secretaries.

Judicial Tribunal of Marine, or Court of Admiralty.

The commandant General Judge an auditor official and notary.

Council of Marine.

The commandant General President. Two Brigadiers two captains; three captains of frigates, a principal member & the lieutenant general voting members.

Officers attached to this Station.

The Commandant Genl. Lieutenant, Genl. or the Admiral
two Brigadiers or Commodores; four Captains and
Six Captains of frigates.

Registry of Seamen established in this Island in
1779. The Commandant Genl. Inspector, a Commandant
and two adjutants. This department of the Marine
is important; it is divided into four provinces
that comprehend the whole Island in which
which are employed thirty four Commandants,
seamen and other officers.

Royal Corps of Artillery of Martinique.

The Genl. Inspecter; a Capt. Commandant and an
officer of the Park.

Infantry of Martinique.

The Genl. Inspecter. a Lieutenant Commandant.

Corps of Pilots. An adjutant, Commandant.

Armies. The Commandant General Inspecter;
a Lieutenant, common, and six adjutants; a sub-inspector
and three adjutants.

Engineers. A Brigadier or Lieut. Commandant, and
four Engineers in ordinary.

Directors and inspectors of Timber, Genl.

Ministry of Martinique.

A principal minister and a secretary.

Control. A Commissioner of the principal controller,
four first officers; eleven second officers;
five

five third officers; six fourth officers; fourteen fifth officers, three graduates, a door keeper, twenty six men and a servant.

Royal Post office.

The Captain General Judge Rector & Subdelegate. an auditor, and officials.

Principal Administration in Havana, an administrator treasurer, a controller, six officials, and an assistant. Fourteen subordinate Administrations.

Nobility of Cuba.

Twenty three counts and marquises, and a great number of Persons decorated with the different Royal orders of Spain.

The Duties on imports and exports as fixed in General Law on the 30th May to take effect from the 2^d June last have not yet been printed. The Articles that more particularly regard the United States are as follows. Flour imported in Spanish or foreign ships from all foreign countries eight dollars per barrel. Produce and manufactures of Spain accompanied with certificates of origin from Spanish custom houses; Instruments of agriculture, and Tobacco when sold to the King pay 10 percent duty. Raw materials not susceptible of immediate use as, cottons, sisins, Peltres, all kinds of salts &c may be stored for exportation in paying one percent duty.

Oils of every kind; liquors, wine & fruits of every kind
imported in foreign vessels, if not attested to be
of National origin by Spanish custom houses pay
thirty two percent duty. Jewels of gold and
silver, medals, medals & medals of all kinds, Lamps
of all kinds, wax, & porcelain raw or wrought,
lead, copper, iron, tin, steel, raw or manufactured,
Marble and Jasper figures, and glass and porcelain
of all kinds pay the same duty of 32 1/2%.

Rice, grains and pulses, Hops and all goods
not mentioned in the tariff of free trade, imported
by foreigners pay fifteen percent.

All Merchandise detailed in the tariff of free trade
when imported by foreigners pay twenty two percent.

Produce and other merchandise, both Spanish & foreign
imported in Spanish ships with certificates from
Spanish custom houses; all instruments of agriculture
in Spanish vessels; Iron hoops, hoop poles, Staves &
heading, and all lumber proper for the making of
packages for the produce of the Island; The produce
of the industries or agriculture of the sister colonies
in Spanish vessels, and all from the United States
absolutely free. Tonnage duty 6 3/4 cents per ton.

Exports. Sugars, Evaluation.

Blackwood	four dollars.	{ one & half percent, and twenty five cents per box.
White	six dollars.	
Brown	four dollars	

Raws hides. large $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar & over all 1 dollar valuation
 $10\frac{1}{2}$ pms duty. Coffee 10 dollars valuation $1\frac{1}{2}$ pms duty
 Matapi 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars valuation. Logwood $1\frac{1}{4}$ dollar of
 quintal valuation $10\frac{1}{2}$ pms duty. Rum $1\frac{1}{2}$ pms
 on valuation. Makogony 25 cents per cava valuation
 $10\frac{1}{2}$ pms duty. Indigo $17\frac{5}{8}$ dollars quintal duty.
 Cachimul 33 dollars quintal duty. All other goods
 pay $10\frac{1}{2}$ pms duty on exportation.

The Municipal duties in addition to the above
 are five cents on flour, and two pms on other
 articles except coffee and sugar.

28 Aug. 1810.

13/2

William Shaler

A Schedule of the Ecclesiastical
Civil and Military State
of the Island of Cuba.

Havana

16

30 September 1810

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the
day before yesterday I was informed by the general who placed the
left on the 2^d instance with the intelligence of a complete
revolution having been effected in that fine Kingdom
at Santa Fe the vice Roy, the members of the royal
audience &c have been imprisoned and a provisional
government established; thus speak of the greatest success
having been committed there against the royal officers.
The source whence I have this information leaves me no
doubt of its authenticity, tho' it is spoken of here with
great caution. I have not been able to learn any
further particulars of these interesting transactions.
Such events taking place in so abundant a country
as Santa Fe must also require the belief that a
similar revolution cannot much longer be retarded
in the more important government of Mexico.
There has been no arrival from the latter since I
last had the honor of writing you. I have
understand that the agents from here as have
not been permitted to stay in England. I regard
this as favorable circumstance for the first impression
in such cases, and with such a people an important

and I feel a conviction that we must have a strong
 interest in civilizing these incipient States; we
 can have no other deals with them, and I believe
 we ought only to be known to be duly appreciated
 by them. As Santa Fe is mentioned directly in the
 State the liberty of suggesting the propriety of sending
 an agent there. Its ports, particularly for the
 are important to our commerce, and I do not
 see that it will be in my power in any case to
 communicate with that country, on account of the
 great distance and numerous difficulties of com-
 munication with them I am most particularly
 directed to. Within the last three days there have been three arrivals
 here from Cadiz and Bordeaux. I have conversed
 with an American gentleman who left the former
 place on the 12 August; he reports nothing new,
 every thing was quiet, there are provisions abundant.
 In this place there is no observable change since my
 last, except a visible change in the interest as
 to their future destiny. It appears that the appointment
 to Mexico and this Island, have not been made

as was reported, or at least have been defended, as
the persons said to have been appointed were in
being. I have been long promised some interesting
papers relating to the statistics of this land. I have
hopes of obtaining them in a few days.

I have the honor to be with very
great respect Sir your most
Obedient Servant

Wm. Thaler

Honorable

Robert Smith.

Ms. A. 9. 2. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Havana

17

London 18th June 1820

Sir Since I had the honor of addressing you on the 30 ultimo two persons more have been arrested in consequence of some disclosures made by the others in the course of their examination. They have all been sentenced to transportation to Guiana, being sentenced to Spain, imprisonment, and some of the colored people have been publicly whipped. The principal delinquents are to be embarked in the Bulwark. This government has received a dispatch from Florida and has immediately dispatched a Brig with artillery and other military stores to Pensacola where it is reported Godines Fort is expected to be attacked.

A Spanish ship of war of 112 guns arrived here a few days past from Cadix in a long passage; she sailed in company with three others, one of which is arrived at Santiago de Cuba, and another is now in sight; these ships have barely the number of men necessary to navigate them; they are to be dismantled here, when they all arrive, with those here before, there will be a squadron of seven capital ships.

The two Mexican aspirants are priests; the representative
from this place is a man of superior talents, it is said
that he will not proceed in the Bulwark as was
expected.

I have the honor to transmit you the proclamation
of the Vice Roy of Mexico, as it seems to be an impor-
tant paper, and to save you time and trouble, I
accompany it with a translation I made of it.
Except the above nothing particular has transpired
relative to the affairs of that country: the British officers
are very reserved on the subject.

The same speculations on the future destiny of this
colony that I have before given you an account
of continue to be the subject of conversations here.

I have the honor to be with every
great respect Sir your most
obedient humble servant

Wm. Thaler

Honorable

Robert Smith.

[Faint handwritten notes or signatures]

Handwritten notes or signatures.

3744

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301. 1/2

W. Thaler.

18th Nov

1860

Covers the address of
the Vice Roy of Mexico

Honorable

Robert. Smith.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

In the formation of the proposed union of England
of Spain & the Indies, which in the name of our
beloved Sovereign & our Kingdom, the
general wish of the nation was satisfied; she desired
to deposit her confidence in a Legislature elected &
constituted in the city, as being more proper than the
presenting virtual power for the display of the energy
and activity necessary to conduct the nation in these
critical circumstances in which she was placed.
The body representative of the sovereign power began its
career by directing its paternal views towards all the
parts of our vast monarchy, in order to dispense to
them the assistance and protection which they might
respectively require. Amongst those which attracted
particular attention was this important Kingdom
whose riches, fertility, and other appreciable qualities
mark it as a preferred object of the cupidity, ambition,
and voracity of the Tyrant Napoleon. His Majesty
denies of signing the treaties against an invasion
which would reduce it to the most miserable
Tyranny, and to establish in it the principles of justice
and equity capable of elevating it to the prosperity
of which it is susceptible, and also to remove all
draw closer the distances that divide it to the mother
country; amongst other measures has directed to name
one to the King & the Royalty of this Kingdom. Difficult
of my ability to discharge this high and honorable trust
I thus turn humbly supplicated to be appointed.

to subordinate my services in the service. I felt as miserable
reluctance to leaving the former at a distance when
the perfidious of our enemies of our independence
are committing these, the most sacrilegious profa-
nations and outrages. H. M. did not condescend to
grant my request, and duty obliged me to kindly
obey his superior mandates, consoling myself with
the reflection that I might be an instrument in the
hands of H. M. to establish order in this Kingdom,
equity and justice in the interior, and respect and
consideration without, which have ever been the earnest
wishes of the majority of its inhabitants.
These salutary, beneficent and just views have constantly
occupied my mind since my nomination. I eagerly
anticipated the satisfaction of being the instrument
of your happiness and prosperity: I expected, that
docile to my instructions, I should be able to excite
in your minds that attachment to the parent country
which has ever distinguished you, and I promised
myself that, like her and guided by the same basic
principles that have conducted her in the terrible
struggle she sustains to the astonishment and
admiration of mankind against the most infamous
tyranny ever vomited from the caverns of hell to
castigate the world, that you would oppose an
impenetrable barrier to his extravagant projects
of universal Empire: But what has been my
grief in seeing this agreeable prospect vanish

into this air! it was the dearest object of all my
wishes, and the end to which all my labors were
directed. His illness and my feelings are inseparable
and what aggravates them, is that you yourselves
are opposed to your own felicity.
Desirous of finding a remedy for the existing evil, and
of vanquishing every obstacle opposed to it, since
my arrival in this Capital I have been constantly
occupied in informing myself of your situation.
My heart was penetrated with sorrow at learning
the rivalry, dissension and spirit of party which
reign amongst you. This will if unhappily it should
continue will be the mischievous principle of your
ruin, it will excite strife and hatred amongst those
whose love and good will should reign; it will
turn this Kingdom into a theatre of crime and
violations, and will finally be the cause that victims
of our own ~~considerations~~ considerations we fall
under the fangs of the Tyrant. In the view of so
many, so fatal consequences, will the animosity
between Spaniards and Americans subsist? Will
those who have so many motives to love and esteem
each other continue to regard each other as enemies?
Are we not all Descendants of the same ancestors, are
we of the same family, and parts of the same
noble and circumscript Spanish Nation, that
has given to the world so many illustrious examples
of honor and generosity and which at the

present time the sole in Europe free from the
principles of degradation which pervade the others
has formed the heroic resolution of rescuing the Spaniards
who attempted to enslave him? Why should we
not regard each other as brethren? Why should we not
unite our forces, our intentions and our desires to destroy
the enemy of our independence and establish in the
interior the basis of our true felicity.

If obedient to any paternal voice, if guided by reason
and influenced by your own interests, put a terror
to those fatal dissensions, then I announce to you
happiness and security, for the attainment of which
no obstacle will be too great for me to overcome.

But if on the contrary you are filled with your
unjust animosities, while our common father
calls for your attention and your assistance, if you
do not imitate the heroic Spaniards and your brethren
who combat in the Peninsula for liberty and
independence; who at the moment of the fury of
being in danger forget their private complaints, de-
liver the lashings of resentment and regarding
themselves as children of a common mother, think
of nothing but of uniting their forces to face the
enemy; I foresee for you the most terrible evils,
unheard of calamities, which will plunge you all
into an abyss of miseries.

You already behold several parts of this thing done
a beginning of the evil I wish to see you prevent, I wish

individuals who are seduced by false ideas of taking advantage
of your divisions and who are endeavoring to
disturb the public order and to plunge you into
the horrid vortex of revolutionary wars.
I am well persuaded of the interest and of the
desires that I do not believe they can find support
in the opinion of our reflecting men. I am sure
for an instant that our will be immediately instilled
on the appearance of the troops sent to quell
them. But what are my feelings when I consider
that your divisions are the cause of these evils &
that they will place only in the hands of the
first operations of very dangerous to shedding
the blood of our fellow citizens. I am sure
I will not permit the minds of our citizens to be
before I permit for our citizens to be made to feel
that the greater part of the present difficulties in
these islands have been caused by our divisions &
only, is related by the perspective of reflection
but if these measures should not succeed I will employ
all those which the authorities I am vested with put
at my disposition to bring peace and the heart of
the islands to the state of tranquillity permitted by the
laws against disturbances of the public peace. And
who knows of the cause of all these disorders but
the tyrant Napoleon himself, who is proud of
being able to designate your efforts of government
his infernal ministers to sow division & discord

amongst you that by the dangerous & delicate
and becoming an easy prey to his rapacity? have
we not a proof of this supposition in the number
of his emissaries appointed in our different
territories? and will you yourselves become in-
struments of his perfidious designs? Shall this
Kingdom, this second Rome, favorite sister of antique
Spain be her who augments her difficulties, her
who exposes herself to the glorious enterprise of
sustaining her honor, her independence and
the integrity of her dominions, shall it be her
who fills up the bitter cup of her afflictions in the
very moments when she is engaged with an
enemy as powerful as unjust? No such con-
duct is impossible. Your well tried fidelity,
the interest you have ever manifested in the
prosperity of the parent country, the immen-
se & generous sacrifices you have made to relieve
her in her necessities are alone guarantees of your
future conduct, and entitle you to my entire
confidence.

And such are the qualities that form your character,
if you know that the public good ought to be
the sole star which should guide the actions
of every good citizen, and if I have convinced
you that this great object cannot be attained
without the sacrifice of your own interests, and

the wisdom of all your demands towards the nation will
be made entirely from the constitution, & is to be influenced
by the spirit of good will, & therefore no other regulation
than that of carrying each other in the common cause.
Then will confidence and fraternity be re-estab-
lished again and by restoring your rights and
your free public tranquillity will be restored. And
pursued with the hope of the reforms and new
institutions which will be the result of the wise
modifications in which the respectable members of
the State have been and will continue to be employed
and which will be prepared for this Kingdom the highest
happiness and prosperity. In the meantime while
these great blessings are achieving put your trust
and confidence in the justice, integrity and
wisdom in the respectable bodies that actually
govern Spain, the Supreme Council of Regency,
composed of generals covered with scars and
with glories, of a minister second in the most im-
portant negotiations of the monarchy, of a
Magistrate born in your soil and chosen to
represent you, and finally of a Prince of the
Church, a model of Episcopacy who derived the
most brilliant promotions of his career to which
by the fame of his virtues he was destined by the
pious and pious monarch Charles 3^d he now
comes to consummate the ultimate days of his

life in obedience to the will of our holy religion
and its principles, and as we are confident that
all the persons composing the body of the
the sovereign to whom you have appeal
for the removal of your will previous to the taking
place of the solemn reforms you may expect
from the wisdom and patriotism of the persons
to whom you have appeal to represent you in the
Congress of the Cortes

Inhabitants of New Spain, Obeyance and
confidence in the authorities that govern you
Union good will and fraternal sympathy
are what a New Roy who loves you requires
that you may meet the affliction and distress
of your fellow citizens, and the domination and
may of the Universe. Mexico 23 September 1810

Signed Francisco Xavier Venegas

Manuel Hidalgo y Costilla

Recd in Mexico
16th Nov
1810

DIARIO DE LA HABANA

del *juéves 8 de noviembre de 1810.*

San Severo, mártir. — Circular en santa Teresa.

Salé el Sol á las 6 horas y 29 min. — Se pone á las 5 horas y 31 min.

EL VIREY DE NUEVA-ESPAÑA A TODOS SUS HABITANTES.

Conseguido en la formacion del supremo consejo de Regencia de España é Indias, que á nombre de nuestro adorado rey y señor D. Fernando el VII gobierna el reyno, el deseo general de la nacion que aspiraba á depositar su confianza en una autoridad concentrada conforme á nuestras leyes, y mas á propósito, que la anterior junta Central, para desplegar aquella energia y actividad, que son necesarias á fin de conducir la nacion en las críticas circunstancias en que se encuentra; principió aquel cuerpo representante de la autoridad soberana á dirigir sus miradas paternales y benéficas hácia todas las partes de nuestra dilatada monarquía, para dispensarles el auxilio y proteccion que respectivamente pudiesen necesitar. Entre las que mas llamaron su atencion fué una este importante reyno, cuya feracidad, riqueza y demas cualidades apreciables que lo califican, le hacen preferente objeto de la codicia, ambicion y voracidad del tirano Napoleon. Y deseoso S. M. de poner á cubierto este país, de una invasion que lo reduxese á la mas insufrible tiranía, de establecer en él los principios de justicia y equidad que pudiesen elevarlo á la prosperidad de que es susceptible, y de renovar y estrechar cada vez mas los sagrados vínculos, que lo unen á la madre patria; entre otras providencias que ha tomado y tomará oportunamente, tuvo la dignacion de nombrarme á mí por virey de este reyno, para que persuadido y penetrado yo de sus ilustradas y justas ideas, pudiese contribuir á su realizacion. Aunque esta eleccion honraba demasiado mis cortos méritos y talento, supliqué sin embargo por tres veces á S. M. me permitiese continuar mis servicios en los exércitos, porque me era muy sensible dexar la península en ocasion en que los pérfidos enemigos de nuestra independencia cometian en ella tan sacrílegas profanaciones y atentados. S. M. no tuvo á bien condescender á mis súplicas, y yo no pude tomar otro partido que obedecer ciegamente sus superiores mandatos, consolándome con la idea de ser el instrumento de que se valia S. M. para establecer en

2.

este reyno el orden, la equidad y la justicia en lo interior, y el respeto y consideracion para con los extrangeros, que son y han sido siempre los mas vehementes deseos de la universalidad de la nacion. Estas miras tan saludables, tan benéficas y tan justas han ocupado constantemente mi atencion desde mi nombramiento para servir este vireynato. Yá me li-songeaba yo anticipadamente de ser el instrumento de vuestra prosperidad y seguridad: contaba con que siendo dóciles á mis insinuaciones, excitaria cada vez mas en vosotros aquel amor á la madre patria, que ha sido siempre vuestra divisa, y me prometia que guiados, como ella, por los principios heroycos, que la han conducido en la lucha terrible que con asombro y admiracion del mundo sostiene contra el mas infame tirano que vomitaron los abismos, opondriais una barrera impenetrable á sus proyectos locos é inextinguibles de universal usurpacion. Pero cual ha sido mi desconsuelo al ver desvanecerse aquella agradable perspectiva, que era el objeto de mis anhelos, y el fin á donde se dirigen todos mis pasos y providencias! Si, españoles americanos, mi sentimiento es inexplicable, y agrava mucho mas mi dolor la consideracion de que sois vosotros mismos los que os oponéis á vuestra felicidad.

Deseoso de curar vuestros males y de vencer todo obstáculo que se oponga á ella, desde mi entrada en esta capital me he ocupado constantemente en conocer vuestra situacion, y mi corazon ha sido penetrado del mayor sentimiento al conocer la rivalidad, division y el espíritu de partido que reyna entre vosotros. Este mal, si por desgracia continuase, seria el principio de nuestra ruina, seria el fomento de una injusta odiosidad entre personas que deben amarse, haria del reyno un teatro de crímenes y desolaciones, y acabaria siendo todos víctimas de nuestra inconsideracion y presa segura del tirano. Y á vista de tantas y tan fatales consecuencias ¿subsistirá la oposicion entre europeos y americanos? ¿Continuarán mirándose como enemigos los que tienen tantos motivos de amarse y apreciarse? ¿No somos todos vasallos de un mismo monarca, miembros de un mismo cuerpo social y parte de aquella noble y circunspecta nacion española, que siempre ha dado tantos exemplos de pundonor y de generosidad, y que en el día es la única potencia europea, que libre del envilecimiento y humillacion en que yacen las demas, ha formado la heroyca resolucion de resistir al tirano que todo intenta trastornarlo? Pues ¿por qué no nos amamos como hermanos? ¿Por qué no reunimos nuestros esfuerzos, nuestras intenciones y nuestros deseos para destruir al enemigo de nuestra independencia, y establecer en lo interior la basa de nuestra verdadera felicidad?

Si dóciles á mi voz paternal, si guiados de la razon y movidos de vuestro propio interes, poneis término á esas funestas disensiones, yo os anuncio la mayor prosperidad y seguridad, para cuya consecucion no habrá incomodidades que me arredren ni dificultades que no procure vencer.

Pero si al contrario subsistis ocupados en injustas odiosidades, cuando vuestra patria exige tan imperiosamente vuestra atencion y vuestros sacrificios, si no imitais á los heroycos españoles vuestros hermanos, que combaten en la península por su libertad é independencia, que á la primera noticia de hallarse la patria en peligro, olvidan sus quejas, hacen callar

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sus resentimientos, y mirándose todos hijos de una misma madre en nada piensan sino en reunir sus esfuerzos para hacer frente al enemigo; y los pronostico males terribles, calamidades inauditas, que os sumergirán á todos en un abismo de miserias.

Yá teneis á la vista en algunas partes de este reyno un principio de los males de que intento libertaros. Algunos hombres deslumbrados con falsas ideas, apoyadas en vuestra division y rivalidad, procuran alterar el orden público, y sumergirnos en los espantosos males revolucionarios.

Estoy persuadido de lo despreciable que son sus designios, y que no pueden tener el apoyo de ningun hombre sensato. No dudo un momento que todo volverá al orden al presentarse las tropas que destino á contener el curso de aquellos excesos. Pero cuanto es mi sentimiento al considerar que vuestra division es el fomento de estos males, y que ella me pone en la triste necesidad de que las primeras providencias de mi mando se dirijan á hacer derramar la sangre de nuestros conciudadanos!

Yo apuraré los medios de dulzura y persuasion antes de echar mano de los de la fuerza y el rigor, persuadido de que la mayor parte de las personas complicadas en los referidos excesos, han sido seducidas por los mal intencionados, ó engañadas por la perspectiva de una falsa felicidad; pero si estos medios fueren inútiles, me valdré de todos cuantos la autoridad que ejerzo pone en mis manos, para imponer á los delinquentes el castigo, que las leyes prescriben contra los alborotadores del orden público. Y quien sabe si el principio de aquellos desórdenes es el mismo tirano Napoleon, que desconfiando de apoderarse de vosotros por la fuerza de las armas, envía sus infernales ministros para que infundiendo entre nosotros la rivalidad, la desunion y el desorden, vengamos á caer en una debilidad que nos proporcione para ser presa segura de su rapacidad? No teneis un apoyo de esta verdad en los varios emisarios suyos que han sido aprehendidos en estos reynos? Y dareis lugar á que se logren sus perversas ideas, siendo vosotros instrumentos de su perfidia? Seria la América, esta segunda y predilecta hermana de la antigua España, la que aumentase sus conflictos, la que se opusiese á la gloriosa empresa de sostener el honor, la comun independencia y la integridad de sus dominios, y la que colmase el cáliz de sus amarguras en la apurada ocasion de verse acometida por un enemigo tan poderoso como injusto? No es de temer de vosotros semejante conducta. La fidelidad tan acrisolada con que siempre os habeis manejado, el interes que en todo tiempo manifestais por la prosperidad de la madre patria, y los inmensos y generosos auxilios con que tan liberalmente la habeis socorrido y socorreis en todas sus necesidades, son un seguro garante de vuestra conducta ulterior, y otros tantos derechos á mi confianza.

Si tales son las calidades, que forman vuestros carácter, si conocéis que el bien de la patria es el norte que debe guiar las acciones de todo buen ciudadano, y si os habeis convencido de que aquel grande objeto no puede conseguirse sin el sacrificio de las personalidades, que os dividen y sin la reunion de todos vuestros esfuerzos hácia un mismo fin, cesen ya enteramente vuestras disensiones, acábase todo espíritu de partido, y

4.
po haya mas emulacion que la noble y generosa de excederse en el servicio de la patria. De esta suerte renaciendo entre nosotros el amor y la confraternidad, y reuniendo todas nuestras luces y esfuerzos, se conservará la pública tranquilidad con la esperanza de que las reformas y nuevas instituciones, que han de ser el efecto de las sabias meditaciones en que se ocupa, ó se ocupará muy pronto la respetable asamblea de las Cortes nacionales, proporcionará á este reyno la mayor prosperidad y seguridad. Y entre tanto se logran aquellas apetecidas resultas, poned toda vuestra confianza en la justificacion, integridad y sabiduria del respetable cuerpo que actualmente dirige la nación, del supremo consejo de Regencia, compuesto de generales cubiertos de heridas y de gloria, de un ministro versado en los negocios mas importantes de la monarquía, de un magistrado nacido en vuestro suelo y escogido por vosotros para representaros; y por último de un príncipe de la iglesia, modelo del episcopado, que negado á los mas brillantes ascensos de su carrera, á que le destinó por la fama de sus virtudes el religiosísimo y prudente monarca el Sr. D. Carlos III, acude ahora á consagrar los últimos dias de su vida en obsequio de nuestra santa religion, de nuestro adorado rey y de nuestra cara patria. Tales son las personas que componen el cuerpo representante de la soberanía, á cuya justificacion podeis acudir por el remedio de vuestros males, interin se verifican las saludables reformas que debeis esperar de la sabiduria, ilustracion y patriotismo de los representantes que habeis enviado al respetable congreso nacional de Cortes.

Habitantes de Nueva-España, obediencia y confianza en las autoridades, que os gobiernan, y union, amor y confraternidad entre todos vosotros, son las prendas que os exige un virey que os ama, para que merezcáis ser dignos del aprecio y gratitud de vuestros conciudadanos y la admiracion y envidia de todo el universo. = México 23 de setiembre de 1810. = *Francisco Xavier Venegas.* = *Manuel Velazquez de Leon.* =

OCURRENCIAS DEL DIA.

Venta de alhajas, muebles y otros efectos.

Cartucheras de excelente construccion y materiales, á 2 pesos cada una: en la casa n. 84 calle de Mercaderes.

Pérdida.

En la plateria, que está en la cuadra del Dr. D. Rafael Gonzalez, se gratificará completamente al que entregare una perrita guachinanga toda blanca, que se perdió el dia 1 del corriente.

Hallazgo.

El que hubiere perdido dos llaves, una chica y otra grande, que están atadas con una cinta negra, ocurra á la botica esquina de la casa del señor teniente-gobernador, que se le entregarán.

TEATRO.

Comedia: *El atolondrado.* Opera unipersonal: *El poeta calculista*, executada por el Sr. Manuel Garcia, galan de música, que acaba de llegar. Saynete: *El minero.* Entrada tres reales.

Con permiso del superior gobierno.

Fundador Estate.

21

25 December 1810.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 5th ultimo with its inclosures also yours of the 7th of the same, covered to me by Mr. Ingraham and forwarded by Capt Smith of the Ariosto of New York. I am fully sensible of the indulgence the government is pleased to show me in permitting me to nominate Mr. Bailey as my deputy in this consulate when circumstances permit it: this however is an event that according to present appearances does not seem likely to be very soon realized. At the moment of the arrival of the Ariosto I was sitting out with Mr. Follows to spend the Christmas holidays with him at this Estate, and as the important contents of your dispatches seemed to require reflection I brought them with me here. It has appeared to me Sir that considering the jealous and timid character of this government it would be useful to inform these officials of the steps contemplated before they

can leave it by public report, for if they had
the desire they have not the means to prevent it,
so that we may have thereby all the advantages,
without any of the inconveniences of plain
dealing: It also appeared to me that the communi-
cation to them on the subject should combine
firmness, candor, and consideration as far as
the nature of the case will admit. I have therefore
determined to send an official letter to the
Governor framed as nearly as possible in your
own words, a copy of which I herewith have the
honor to enclose: and as the President's procla-
mation combines those sentiments in an eminent
degree without any tincture of anything offensive
to these gentlemen, I also send his Excellency
a copy of it. Complaint will undoubtedly be
made for former sake, but as it is an answer & they must
have reason, indeed I had taken care to inform
them indirectly that the state of affairs in W. Florida
must necessarily lead to such a result, which together
with the critical state of their own affairs, will

I expect present even much blustering on the
occasion, at any rate I feel perfectly confident
that nothing serious will result from that measure
here. Since that the honor of addressing you
by Mr. Gillespie there has been no material occurrence
here except the arrival of a few days since of a British
sloop of war in 8 days from Salvador, from her
nothing has transpired except some vague reports
mentioned with great caution of that country being
in a complete state of revolution, as the Government
publishes nothing on the subject. Still it for
granted that the news this vessel brings must
be of a very serious nature. If I should be
ordered to leave this Island which may possibly
happen, I will endeavor to proceed to New Orleans
and at all events to my ultimate destination
as soon as it is in any manner practicable.

I do not expect any reply from this Government
until after the holidays. I have the honor to be with
Honorable
Very great respect Sir
Your most humble servant
P. Smith.
W. H. Allen

Mr. Huber 25th Jan

1840

comes his letter to the
Captain General of
Cuba, informing him
that the U. S. had taken
possession of the Florida

Sumner Estate

23 Dec. 1810.

Sir, Since the commencement of the present war, it has been the anxious endeavor of the government of the United States to regulate their conduct by the rules of the most exact moralities; yet they could not consistently with self preservation remain unconcerned spectators of such political changes as have lately occurred in their immediate neighborhood. So long has it been the fluctuation of opinions and policy has not materially interfered with the jurisdiction of the United States or placed in jeopardy the security of some of their territorial rights the President confirmed as within the limits of a necessary vigilance his attention to the incidents that had become public. But the late proceedings of the inhabitants of West Florida having indicated in fact and inference a total overthrow of the Spanish authorities, and a great uncertainty prevailing with respect to the shape which affairs in that quarter might assume if left to the uncontrolled current of revolutionary impulses, the President of the United States has directed me to inform your Excellency that he has been compelled

for the maintenance of the just rights of the Union
to order the necessary measures for occupying the
country of W. Florida as far as the new Petic.
I am further instructed to inform your Excellency
that in this posture of affairs the government of
the United States will be ready to meet and
discuss the question of sovereignty to the territory
occupied on the principles of justice & equity.
For the more perfect satisfaction of your Excellency
as to the motives of the American government
in taking this step I have the honor to inclose
herewith a copy of the President's Proclamation
to that effect. I have the honor to be with very
great respect Sir Your Excellency

most obedient & most

humble servant

(Signed) Wm. Thaler

His Excellency

The all exalted & honorable

Capt. Genl. of Cuba.

Governor of Havana &c &c.

inclosed in Mother's

25th Dec^r

1818

23
New Orleans

4 January 1812

Since I had the honor to address you by the last mail no intelligence has reached this place from either Mexico or Cuba. I have conversed with a Spaniard lately from Matanzas where he resides in the service of Mr. Morgan of this place, he informs me that nothing is known there of the operations in New Spain, and that all is apparently quiet on the frontiers.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my account of expenses during my mission to Cuba up to the day of my arrival in this city. I reserve the accounts for this account, until I have the honor to present myself at Washington, unless they may be soon required.

A few days previous to my departure from Havana I heard that the House of Forbes & Co established in the Floridas, had lately made very extensive purchases of lands in East Florida from the Indians, and I heard an agent of that house enquire of Workman if it was his opinion that the United States would recognize such titles if they should come into possession of that territory.

Workman replied that he thought they would
not, as both the laws of the United States, and
the laws of the Indians prohibited individuals
from purchasing lands from the Indians proprietors

I have the honor to be with very
great respect Sir your most
obedient humble servant

Wm. Thaler

The Honorable

James Monroe.

Secretary of State

Washington.

...
...
...
...
...
...
...

11

...

310. Account of expenses incurred during my
mission to Cuba until my arrival in
the City of Havana.

May	Travelling expenses to and from Washington	40.
	Passage of myself and servant from New York to Havana	100.
	Expense of landing my baggage	4.
	Furniture for the rooms I occupied	47.
	Two months rent of said rooms	30.
	Washing for myself and servant during my residence in Cuba	211.31
	Dinner wine & champagne on an occasion	4.25
	Five days nursing my servant in fever	27.-
	Expenses incurred on 4 visits to the country	160.-
	Doctor's fees for attendance on my servant in fever	35.
	Subscription and contingent expenses to the establishment of anading society	48.50
	Paid for board and lodging for one Mlaguine a black man sick & in distress	12.-
	Doctor's fees bill for the above & for atten- dence on my servant in a subsequent illness	17.25
	Stationary	13.50
	Paid to Wm Pinder a black man in distress	3.-
	Paid for a Spanish dictionary	9.-
	Subscription for the Florida prisoner	37.-
	Subscription for the weekly & daily papers	55.75
	Indozer of claret sent me from New York	120.-
	Freight and duties on the above	14.37
	Paid for a shirt and trousers for one A. Thomas a black man in distress	8.-
	Amount carried forward	\$996.97

1811 Amusement brought forward 996.93
 Mr. Sells bills for board and lodging
 during my residence in Havana 1270.-
 Doctor Regado's bill for attendance on a
 sick dame in distemp including
 nursing & lagging for the same 62.-
 Distributed among Mr. Sells servants
 at my departure 20.-
 Bill of feters and passage from Havana
 to New Orleans 60.-
 Contingencies in Cuba 330.7

 2739.-

1810 Account of monies drawn from the
 Department of State.
 Remitted to Mr. Ingraham of New York
 for the sum he advanced on my
 departure 1100.-
 Remitted to Mr. Ingraham for
 the am^t. of a bill drawn on him for
 \$500 at 4% premium 520.

1811 My draft direct in favor of Mr.
 Vincent Gray at 4% premium 1040 - 2660.-
 Balance due me on my arrival at Orleans - \$79.-

Errors Excepted:

New Orleans 29 December 1811

Wm. Thaler

San Juan

23

13 January 1812

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that there is a report in circulation here of some great advantages having been gained by the insurgents in Mexico this day that the Europeans have been expelled from La Vera Cruz. As the governor has been absent from town several days I have not been able to discover on what foundation this news is reported, but I presume it is from Havana as several vessels are in the river from that place if it is so I shall be fully informed of it by my correspondents there as soon as I receive my letters. I have the honor to be Sir, with very

great respect your most obedient

& humble servant

Wm. Hall

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington

13 Jan'y 1812

Mr. Thayer

Secretary of State

Washington.

James Monroe

Mr. Harrison

FREE

Mr. Thayer
New Orleans
13 Jan'y 1812

New Orleans

26

4 February 1812

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit herewith
several extracts of letters I have just rec^d. from Havana
containing summary articles of desultory news.
Every thing respecting the troops, except the actual
arrival of them at Havana, has borne the appearance
of very great exaggeration, and greatly to increase
the tales usually reported in that place on an
arrival from Spain

I have the honor to be with very
great respect Sir your most
Obedient humble servant
Wm. M. Allen

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington

July 1872

Mr. Maher —

Some extracts of letters
mentioning the arrival
of troops at Havana
and the publication
of certain papers
having a tendency
to inspire the anti-Spanish
movement.

Havana

30 January 1812

"Since my last the Vice Roy, his family and staff have sailed for Porto Bello from whence with 4000 troops expected this morning he expects to regain his Capital and Province."

"The Vice Roy of Montevideo has made arrangements with the People of Buenos Ayres until for their orders and his return from Bahia. Commerce again restored as well as intercourse between the two cities, and the owners of property real or personal have returned to Montevideo and taken charge of their unmolested. The Portuguese troops marched to aid the Vice Roy, were ordered to halt and return to their territories, before they reached Montevideo in consequence of some designs of the Portuguese Government unfavorable to the interests of Spain having come to the knowledge of the Vice Roy. The commander of the Portuguese Army, refused at first to obey this injunction, until he received positive assurances that if he approached the city he would be considered as an enemy &

"as sure met in the field. This induced the
Portuguese commander to return, and the
Vice Roy to make the arrangements he has with
the people, and to embark for Spain."

"I have not heard from Brazil since my last"

27

Extracts of letters from Havana, dated 17 & 19 of
January 1812.

"Since my last nothing has occurred
of importance, until the 13. when a convoy arrived
from Cadix with 1800 troops: 600 of which are to garrison
this city and the other 1200 will proceed on this day
or tomorrow under convoy of a 74 and a sloop of war
to Havana. The troops are young, well clothed &
have a fine appearance. They state that they packed
a few days past with the convoy bound to Vera Cruz,
having on board 5000 troops destined for the defense
of Mexico and the mines."

"The Vice Roy will sail for Porto Bello on the 19th inst. with
his family and staff in order to endeavour to prevent
from thence with his followers to Santa Fe. Some troops
have also been sent for that quarter from Cadix and
4000 for Montevideo. The regiment left here is
commanded by a young first colonel who pays
great attention to his men & to their conduct. Another
division of troops is daily looked for here, for the
neighboring garrisons, and all the mulatto and
black troops are to be disbanded: an excellent
plan &c."

"Altaga, Quinte Rey of this place and Inspector
General of the Province of Yucatan, arrived on the 13th instant, his appointment
of Captain General. Inspector General and Intendant
General of the Province of Yucatan. He is an honest
man and a good officer. General Montalvo has been
appointed Inspector General & Quinte Rey of this
place instead of the above. He is not
a little pleased at this high trust and mark of
confidence &c."

"My partner Zangronis was in Vera Cruz on the 1st
instant and intended to proceed on the following
day for Salappa to ascertain the state of the market
at the place of deposit for specie and goods, and
to procure silver. He says that on his return to
Vera Cruz he shall write me fully on the state of the
country, the markets &c. which now bear a more
favorable aspect than for some time past. He
also says that when the troops arrive there that
an daily reported, confidence will again be
restored and trade become brisk again &c."

"Things are here as you left them with this addition that I wish thro' some contrivance had procured to be published some strictures on the American government, which have reproduced certain unfavorable prejudices that seemed to have given place to certain impressions of intimacy. You will no doubt have seen the publications by this contrivance"

In the Ray above mentioned, is Don Benito Perez an old gentleman, appointed about nine years since from the post of Captain General of Yucatan, to that of Capt. Gen. of Sanluis. In recognition of De Witt under his administration seems to have procured him this high nominal honor.

que en las escenas de dolor y tristeza sobresalgan las cualidades mas bellas de las mugeres ; ¿ no es una exâgeracion monstruosa decirles que ellas solo han nacido para presenciar escenas de dolor y angustia ? Sean en hora buena madres, hermanas &c. , y llenen los deberes que estos titulos imponen, porque abandonarlos seria una culpable violacion : pero cuando hablamos de las ocupaciones comunes de la vida , no confundamos con ellas los accidentes ; cuando tratamos sobre el modo de llenar las 24 horas del dia , no se pongan por objeccion estos

(1) Noodledom.

COMUNICADO.

EPIGRAFE.

Los resultados no son los que distinguen al héroe del faccioso ; la diferencia está en el objeto que se proponen.

Pensamientos filosóficos de un hombre de bien.

O vmd. Sr. Diarista, está ciego para no ver la gloria de nuestra nación, o yo

estoy muy equivocado en congeturas que tengo por exactísimas. Vmd. nos da en su Diario (1) del 16 del corriente la plausible noticia de los quinientos hombres que mandados por distinguidos gefes y oficiales, han de quedarse de guarnición en esta plaza: y esto lo dice vmd. con la misma frialdad con que se forman estados ó listas, dexandonos en ayunas de los consuelos y satisfacciones que encierra un batallón aguerrido, y precursor de otros que han de llenar nuestros cuarteles.

¿Vmd. no ve, Sr. Diarista, que ya logramos arrojar de la península á los franceses? Claro es: porque si todavia desoláran aquellos campos, si nuestra capital ocupáran, si en prisión gimiera el adorado rey, y si todavia desde el caño del Trocadero insultáran, y con sus gritos interrumpieran las importantísimas discusiones de nuestro Congreso nacional, no parece prudente que se desmembrasen los ejércitos tan necesarios allá, para que vengan á guarnecer una plaza ultramarina y ademas situada en isla, que, aunque pareciera la Peirousse describiendo á Napoleón el paso polar á la Amé.

(1) Es el papel oficial de la Habana.

rica , jamas podria ser atacada , porque son nuestros aliados los árbitros del mar , y por que sin ellos tenemos brazos para defendernos y corazones tan calientes como los de Velarde y Daoiz para morir (2) ó vengar los ultrages hechos à nuestra amada patria.

¿ Vmd. no ve , Sr. Diarista , que ya se reduxeron à la obediencia Buenos-Ayres , Caracas , Sta. Fè y otras provincias americanas rebeldes ? (3) Claro es : porque si todavia permanecieran disidentes , si obstinados en su obcecacion tan ingrata como ridicula siguieran convocando ó ya reuniendo sus Córtes , y si todavia como Cartagena frenetica proclamaran la independendia , ó mejor dicho , el sacrilego desconocimiento à los derechos del Sr. D. Fernando 7º , no parece ni politico , ni justo que compatriotas arma-

(2) Nunca serán muy repetidas las palabras con que en el infinito *Dos de mayo* se despidieron de sus amigos estos ilustres oficiales del real cuerpo de artillería—*Vamos á morir , por que estamos cansados de humillaciones.*

(3) No sè porque las han llamado *insurgentes* hasta los castellanos rigoristas.

dos vergan no mas que á acompañar á sus mas adictos y sosegados compatriotas, que somos los isleños de Cuba. Tanto es mas fundado este alegre cálculo, cuanto que vimos que salió aver el Excmo. Sr. virey electo de Sta. Fé: pues sino le esperara tan cierta como tranquila posesion de aquel vercynato, era natural que fuese escoltado, cuando menos de este batallon inútil en la calmosa, en la inocente Habana, en donde no es posible forjar ni las mas remotas desconfianzas, si no por la brutal ignorancia de los que no conocen ni el suelo que pisan (4) ó por la malignidad creadora de algunos codiciosos y ambiciosos que van á sus fines por cualquier camino.

(4) Yo prescindo del carácter h banero, que analizado presentaria todos los elementos antirevolucionarios, de que se compone: prescindo tambien de sus virtudes sociales, ó del xugo de ellas, su acendrado patriotismo; y solamente llamaré la atencion sobre la masa enorme de intereses individuales. Sabido es que el interes personal, generalmente hablando, es el primer movíl del corazon humano, y sabido es igualmente que las alteracio-

Pues si esto es incontestable, señores
 Diarista, ¿porqué calla V. unas suposiciones
 tan lisongeras, como bien establecidas?
 ¿porqué no pidió vmd. para dar la noticia
 algun enbaucamiento oficial que talvez me
 hubiera hecho menos poifiado en la figura
 de que me he valido para marcar la sor-
 presa que me causó una visita de tambor
 batiente y vanderas desplegadas? Vmd.

nes políticas de cierta clase, las promue-
 ven y realizan solamente los que procu-
 ran ganancia en ellas, cuando son mas
 que los que han de perder en el movi-
 miento. La Habana (relacion habida á su
 poblacion) es el pueblo del universo en
 que hay mas número de propietarios: por
 consiguiente aquí es mayor el número de
 los que han de perder que el de los que
 sueñan medrar: y no es preciso ser gó-
 metra para demostrar que los mas siem-
 pre vencen á los menos. Ademas pudie-
 ra engrosarse esta masa conservadora de
 la tranquilidad pública, mejor que con
 quinientos guerreros ociosamente consu-
 midores, con veinte ó treinta mil labra-
 dores de las campiñas que ocupan los
 franceses. Sus benéficos azadones nos
 consolarian sacando inmensos tesoros de
 las entrañas de la tierra mas productivas

me responderá: que el objeto de estas tropas está al alcance de todos. No, Sr. al de todos, nó; al de los que piensan, sí. Pero el soldado que mejor es cuanto menos piensa, y el artesano absorbido en sus toscas materias no tienen estos alcances, y de aquí resultan equivocaciones, á que se da pretexto con el silencio misterioso (5); y pues no estamos ya en los días de la estupidez con que veíamos vagar esas bandas armadas y provistas de los siempre agudos puñales del des-

mientras mas abiertas. Las bayonetas nos aústan, porque secan para siempre las entraña que tocan... ¡Qué contraste de instrumentos.....! ¡Y es el hombre siempre el mismo el que en un mismo yunque fabrica la hoz para las mieses, la segur para los cuellos!!!!

(5) Gracias al *Censor* del inéves 23 de enero que nos revela el misterio por estas palabras: „honrados son todos los que han venido de la península para afianzar la seguridad de los buenos contra los atollondrados: infame es todo aquel que ha dado margen á que la madre patria se desprenda de sus aguerridos defensores.”

pot smo , seame licito decir: que el hombre pundo no oso y erguido de su fidelidad , se resiente y se quexa tristemente del agravio que recibe en la desconfianza con que se le trata: que los picaros no mas no se lastiman de que no se les crea en sus promesas : y que la Habana que ha jurado ser fiel , y que ha probado que es la mas constante enxugadora de las làgrimas de su madre , mereciã que esta descuidada , y dormida entre sus mejores hijos, les dexase abierto su anchuroso regazo para que se bañaran en no medida y pura leche , sin presentarles mas puntas que las fluyentes de sus pechos maternales. Asi desea

Un español nacido en suelo indiano,

Habana: oficina de Arazoza y Solar.

New Orleans

10 February 1912

Sir,

The Brig Prompt Captain Riley arrived here on the 13th from Llaneros which place she left on the 1st. Capt Riley who is a very intelligent man informed me that a few days before his departure from Kingston a Spanish Brig if ever touched there from Llaneros which place he left on the 15 January. He says that he frequently conversed with the officer commanding that vessel who informed him that he had been despatched by the government of Santo Domingo to Llaneros for specie to pay the garrison when pay was two years in arrears, but that owing to the great distress caused by the revolution in New Spain he could not obtain a dollar; that the communication between Mexico and Llaneros was absolutely cut off; that the insurgents were in every great force, improving in discipline, by a regular system of partisan warfare, and daily gaining ground; that there had lately been a severe action in the neighbourhood of Tlalapa

where tho' the insurgents were repulsed the
royal troops suffered a great loss of men; and
that in the opinion of the best informed men
he conversed with there, no thing could shut
the torrent of revolution and save effusion, but
a powerful reinforcement from Europe.

I have the honor to transmit herewith an extract
of a letter I received from Havana containing
some articles of South American news, that
may not yet have reached you; also a piece
of considerable length published in that city on
the late reinforcement of their garrison.
I am all ails are now done here.

I have the honor to be with the very great
respect Sir your most obedient
humble servant.

Wm. Thaler

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State.

Washington.

16 July 1912

Mr. Shaler -
For the President -

Covers extracted from
Havana - state that
the insurgents in Mexico
were gaining strength.

New Orleans

9 March 1812.

Sir

My correspondent in Havana writes me from thence under date of the 20 ultimo that a packet arrived there on the 19 from Cadix with the intelligence that Admiral Apodaca late Spanish Ambassador to the court of London was appointed to succeed the Marquis de Someruelos in the government of Cuba; that he was expected to arrive there very soon with an reinforcement of one thousand five hundred troops; and that he would also succeed to the chief command of the marine department in that Island. I also received at the same time a letter from the Secretary of the consulate, which I have the honor to transmit herewith.

Colonel Insua the French Consul here applied a few days past to a friend of mine, to know what had been the object of my residence in Cuba; he observed that he had himself instructions relative to the Spanish colonies, whom in due regard his government wished to favor and promote by all practicable means, &

that he would be glad to converse with me
on the subject. I made no direct reply to the
insinuation, but such a one as will probably
induce him to seek an interview, when I will
endeavor to discover what his object may be.
As I have not had the honor to receive any
instruction from the department of State, since
I communicated my intention of proceeding to
Statistisches, I conclude that step to be approved
of, and shall in consequence proceed thither
in a Barge that will go in the course of ten days.
I have chosen this way of journeying by water
on account of the very great difference in
point of expense.

I have the honor to be with very great
Respect Sir your most obedient
humble servant.

Wm. Thalen

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Mr. W. M. Thaler N. O.

Havana 16. Febr. 1812.

32

Sir, I have received the census & projected constitution of the Province which was handed to me and give you my sincere thanks for both. We have no direct news from O'Caix but by Yampico & Campeche in short passages an action is reported in which Rayon's troops have been defeated. Two vessels of the line the Atia & Algeciras were dispatched from Cadix in December with troops of the line for N. Spain. The Atia disembarked her a battalion of 500 men & with the rest proceeded to O'Caix, were in consequence of these reinforcements & the above mentioned action a pardon has been offered by the Vice Roy to the insurgents. By the answer you will see what has been done here. In Spain by this time Valencia will probably be lost. The hopes of the Nation are now directed to the Galician forces commanded by Caramora & Abadie to work in concert with Wellington. There is still a strong hold, which may resist ~~until~~ a long time before Cadix can be seriously besieged. I have sent to Spain translated to the Spanish the report of the Committee on foreign affairs of Nov 28. which is the best criterion of the true disposition of your Government. It is worth its

a very masterly manner, but yet I can not believe that the people would patiently bear the burthen of new taxes to support conquest by land and such a display of forces as is necessary. Nor can I think that England will gladly engage in new difficulties. True it is that Napoleon wants to enslave you, but yet he is not the man who can or will give you effective aid further than by the people of his Nation who reside in your country — We expect here more troops & it appears that the object of our government is in fact to strengthen our garrison. We have had a small revolt of the negroes in St Principe which was instantly quelled — The English Government has interfered with the Cortes advising to erect an effective Regency, without which King Jorge is not disposed to give any further aid & ^{the} Infanzado, Henry & Drinnell & Villavieja are spotted of as the new Regents in ballot — Our trade is extremely dull & sugar only obtains a tolerable price. Coffee has none, nor can it be expected till the crisis pending with you be decided either one way or other.

I wrote you some days ago proposing your advice & favour for a Machine for cleaning cotton which is wanted in Matanzas & applied to M. Fr. Arango.

The liberty of the press is every day producing more
insignificant & perverted effects. It is only a machine
for faction and personal hatred. Not the least knowledge
of politics or the smallest desire to enter into any discussion
on the subject. Besides which the law directs no effective
remedy against personal abuse, or at least it would be
a new series of tedious & protracted suits, without an end
& which no man, whatever be the offender, can prosecute
here, then to Spain & back. all is a damned nonsense
that the press be an advantage to so ignorant a Nation
who has not the least wish of redress-

I wish you health & joy and shall send ye
whatever little things may be worthy of your attention

Yours truly

U. M.

R. B.

38
New Orleans

23 March 1812

Sir

Many circumstances of my recent life having led me to an acquaintance with the Spanish American provinces, and to a tolerable knowledge of the language, manners and character of their inhabitants, they actually became long since the favorite object of my reflections. I therefore believed that notwithstanding the defects of my education, I presented a competent show of the qualifications requisite for the mission you did me the honor to appoint me to; and feeling a strong desire to serve my country under an administration, that all who know me know full well, my firm, undeviating and disinterested attachment to, I accepted that honor with pleasure, even with enthusiasm. Notwithstanding the losses I suffered in my imprudent speculations to Saint Sebastian I had still some all remain of fortune which I hoped such an employ would give me an opportunity of improving in an honorable manner, and make it equal to my wants, that a life of habitual economy and frugality has rendered indispensable. I therefore proceeded with more satisfaction than I ever did on any enterprise before. The times however

disappointed my wildly sanguine expectations,
and in the point that was in my estimation of far
the greatest importance: the hope of being useful.
In the mean time my commercial friends failed
totally, and involved me to the extent of what I
possessed in their ruin. My wandering life has
afforded me opportunities of becoming acquainted
with many persons, of whose good will I am
well assured, but it has not been favorable to the
formation of friendships that I have a right to
found any claims upon; I therefore consider my-
self as standing alone in the world, without an
efficient friend; and as I am but very slightly
known to any person in the government, except
yourself. I take the liberty of addressing you, to
ask that you will continue to me the patronage
I have flattered myself with possessing since
I have had the honor of being known to you, as far
as it may comport with the views of government,
and your own ideas of my capacity.

I have

I have long hesitated on the propriety of this
step, and I beg you to believe Sir, that nothing
but my very peculiar situation apparently
warranted more so by the late total silence of
the department of state, could induce me to
take it. I feel the utmost confidence that these
reasons will be regarded by you Sir, as a
sufficient excuse for this reluctant intrusion.

I have the honor to be with the
greatest respect & consideration

Sir your most obedient
humble servant

Wm. Thalen

To

The President

of the United States

Washington.

Mr Shaler to the President

23^d March

1812.

William Shaler.

23 March 1812.

New Orleans

23 March 1812.

Sir,

The last mail from Stathitiches brought some accounts of movements in New Spain, but nothing of an more recent date, or different from what I have already had the honor to communicate.

I have been prevented from proceeding to Stathitiches by the non arrival of the barge in which I had made my arrangements to go. I do not now regret this circumstance, as Mr Bernack arrived here this day. I shall proceed with him, and through him I doubt not but that I shall be able to communicate with the interior, and attain some useful information.

I have the honor to be with very
great respect Sir your most
Obedient humble servant

Wm. Haller

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State.

New Orleans

34

30 March 1812.

Sir,

Since I had the honor to address you by the last mail, letters have been received here by the Spanish Consul from the commercial house of Akerly & Co of Havana Cruz, stating that 15000 Mexicans had captured the port of Chapultepec; that General Rayon at the head of an enormous army was posted at twenty five leagues from the capital; that his artillery consisting of 400 pieces of brass cannon is commanded by an American of the name of General Smith. Two other American officers also held high commands in the same army. The letter adds that the royal forces had united and marched to give battle to Rayon, and if they were not completely successful, Mexico was irretrievably lost, and Havana Cruz must be abandoned by all who were able to leave it. This information was confidentially obtained by Governor Plai borne who was once initiated in it, but he was unable to give me any dates.

The Mexican Colonel Burrard, of whom arrival here I had the honor to inform you by my last, has accordingly to the wish of the Governor been lodged with me.

find him to be a prudent man, ardent in the cause, &
possessing a great deal of plain goodness; he is
full of admiration of what he has seen in our country
and expresses the strongest sense of gratitude for this
hospitality, and goodwill he has found amongst
us: he has been visited by several persons, but had
invariably refused to communicate with any, who
were not introduced to him by either Governor
Blair or myself.

I am mortified in at having been detained here
longer after my determination to leave & westward,
but the barge did not arrive within fifteen days
of the time expected, and I did not think that
circumstances justified me in going to the expense
of purchasing horses for my journey. The barge is
now here and I shall certainly proceed in the course
of this week with my companions.

I have the honor to be with the very
great respect Sir your most
obedient humble servant.

Wm. Hallen

The Honorable

James Monroe.

Secretary of State.

Mr Shaler 30th March
1812

It was reported at Orleans
that the Patriots in

NEW
31

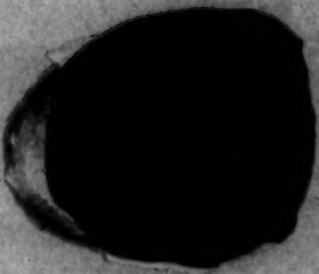
The Americans

James M. Smith

Amos A. Smith

Washington

FREE



30 March 1812

Mr Shaler

LOUISIANA COURIER

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY, MARCH, 30 1812.

Appointment by the Governor.

George W. Morgan, Sheriff of the first Superior Court District, vice Blaise Cenas deceased.

From one of our Correspondents.

As the insurrection in the neighboring Spanish provinces seems to be taking the form and character of a radical revolution, which must result in their entire emancipation from the most degrading slavery that ever disgraced mankind; and give them their rank amongst the independent nations of the earth; the following biographical sketch of their commander in chief may be interesting to the public.

Don Ignacio Rayon, Generalissimo of the Mexican armies.

This distinguished chief was born in the Province of Guadalajara in New-Spain, of an ancient and wealthy family. He is now about thirty-two years of age; in stature, he is tall, strong, well made & of indefatigable activity; his complexion is dark with fine expressive black-eyes, an aquiline nose, a noble presence and graceful and engaging manners. He received a finished education at the university of Mexico, and was a favorite pupil of the celebrated Hidalgo, who formed his mind on the best models of ancient Greece and Rome; he is very eloquent and writes both in his own language and in French with purity and elegance. Rayon was amongst the first who took arms to vindicate the liberties of his country; his military genius was eminently displayed in the first battles with the Royal forces, and was rewarded by his countrymen with the highest military grades.

After the capture of the unfortunate Hidalgo, this gentleman was unanimously elected to the supreme command with dictatorial powers. His subsequent conduct has not only justified that distinguished mark of confidence, but it has extorted reluctant praise from his enemies.

Nil desperandum, Teucro duce et auspice Teucro.

(Confidential)

New Orleans April 7th 1812.

36

Dear Sir,

To this moment, I have received no letter from the Secretary of State, in which Don Jose Bernardo Gutierrez, (whom I have already introduced to you) is mentioned. But my friend Mr. Graham who is attached to the Department of State, having informed me by letter, that the Government wished the return of that Gentleman to Mexico "to be expedited", I beg leave to repeat to you my desire, that you would give him a passage in the Boat in which you ascend to Natchitoches, & to extend to him, during the voyage your friendly Civilities. Mr. Graham does not request me to advance to Mr. Gutierrez any money, & says expressly, that he has no authority from the Government to make such request; - But wholly destitute as this Stranger is of funds, his return to Mexico cannot be expedited without some pecuniary assistance; - I therefore

Sir

(Discontinued)
Sir, do not hesitate to ask you to advance him, such sum
as may be necessary for his prompt departure from this
City & comfortable accommodation on his voyage to
Natchitoches. & in the settlement of your public account
I am of opinion, that the same ^{will} be allowed you, provided
it does not exceed in amount, the bounds of a prudent
economy. —

Accept assurances of my great respect & sincere
Esteem. —

William C. C. Claiborne

William Shaler Esq.

Staten Island

2 May 1812

Sir

I have the honor to inform you of my arrival here on the 23rd inst. It appears to me Sir that this is becoming a very important point, with proper management much useful information may certainly be obtained from the neighbouring Provinces, and where such becomes necessary a communications with them may easily be opened. I am at present however able to communicate nothing specific on that subject.

The acknowledged interruption of the communications with Baltimore has given to this place all the commotion of the internal provinces, but it appears to be altogether in the hands of the governors, thro' their agents and favorites here. This state of things has produced two parties on this little village on Spanish affairs, and in consequence the most contradictory reports and opinions are circulated. Mr Davenport an American of a most respectable commercial character, long established at St. Asaphs is now here and is said to be the principal agent of the Spanish governors, in whose confidence he is reported to stand very high particularly with the commandant General Salcedo: he informs me that they have official accounts of the defeat of General

Rayon in his lines at Mitaguano on the 3^d of January, by Gallyas command of the Royal forces, but that the latter had suffered some losses in different subsequent actions with the "Rebels". The royal forces according to his account amount to about 14,000 men including the marines and seamen from La Guaymas and the troops lately arrived from Spain (not yet joined) and the militia of the city of El Paso. The Republicans armed and disciplined, he represents to be about the same number; he accordingly supposes that the communications with La Guaymas will soon be opened again, and he speaks with confidence of quelling the insurrection entirely in the course of this summer. On the other side persons who pretend to be equally well informed, and who say they have sure channels of information, declare that the defeat of Rayon is false, and reported for the sole purpose of depressing the people of the Interior provinces; that the battle mentioned was a bloody one, but the victory was claimed by both parties. They say that the Republicans have three complete armies in the field, under the command of Rayon, Morelos and Villagran besides numerous partisan corps that intercept all

the immorizations; that the royal troops are
disaffected and continually deserting; that at the
distant points they are neither paid or clothed,
and the chiefs are robbing and realizing the
resources of the country for their own account,
and if arms could by any means be procured the
hostilities would be consummated in a short time.
In compliance with a written request of Governor
Claiborne a copy of which he informed me he should
forward to the department of state, I advanced
150 dollars cash to Mr Bernard to purchase some clothing
and other articles of which he seemed to stand
in great need. I also paid his bill of board and lodging
in Orleans, his passage, stores, and incidental expenses
to this place, in the whole amounting to about two hun-
dred and fifty dollars. As I have a strong sense of
gratitude to the government in this man, and nothing
like trifling or prodigality in his conduct, and as
learn from Mr Davenport who knows him thro' Geo:
Burris, that he is a person of very respectable cha-
racter, family, and fortune in his own country
I shall continue to furnish him with the necessary
means of living while here, which probably may not
amount to another hundred dollars, in the full

confidence that in so doing I conform to the wishes of the President. Indeed Sir it appeared so many that this gentleman should be taken care of, for had he been left to his own notions in Orleans, he must from necessity have fallen into the hands of persons who might have engaged him in views very different from those of the President. I have taken much pains to explain to Mr. B. the views and intentions of the different Cabinets of Europe, their characters, the nature of their agencies in the United States; and the only system of policy likely to preserve the untrammelled and honorable independence of his country, with the elevation of his own character. and have so far succeeded in gaining his confidence that I think he will not engage in any plan whatever without my approbation.

Mr. B. has several very zealous friends here, who assure him that he is anxiously expected in the provinces and that if he has any thing favorable to communicate the whole country will rise and open a communication with the armies. He is preparing to send in a confidential courier. The arrival of this person here has excited a great degree of interest, three couriers have already been dispatched by the Spanish agents in consequence.

38
Last week arrived here Messrs. Smith, Patterson and
Maulding from Chihuahua, where they have been
detained as prisoners for about three years in iron
they left this place the morning before my arrival.
I understand that they are persons of respectable charac-
ter, and fortune, in upper Louisiana, who had gone
into Mexico with a view of opening a trade with
that country, where they were arrested as spies, and
treated with a degree of cruelty peculiar to Spaniards.
The precarious situation of Salcedo in his government,
they say induced him to liberate them about two months
ago, and to furnish them with the passports to seek their
way home. They report the provinces to be almost de-
feinitely, and the disposition of the people to insurrection
to be universal; they think 500 men would easily operate
a complete revolution. From the information I have of
the characters of these gentlemen, and from what I hear
of their conversations here, I should not be surprised
to hear of their again entering that country, and in
arms. If such speculations should be inconsistent
with the views and policy of the United States, it is
probably time that measures should be taken to
prevent them, for it appears that even the banditti

totally accomplished on the Sabine would have succeeded if they had not been resisted by their leader Marshall; such at least is the general opinion here, and the practicability of such a scheme is the general topic of conversation.

Have the honor to be Sir with very great
respect your most obedient
humble servant.

Wm. Hallen

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington

2 May 1812

Mr. Shaler

Natchitoches 2 May 1812.

St. Louis, Mo.

17 May 1812

After days of conversation with an individual of
respectable appearance named Mr. Bernardo, and offered
in the name of the French Minister to raise and equip
400 men, and to advance 100,000 dollars for the purchase
of arms and military stores. That person engaged to
see him again and to explain himself further on the
subject, but he has not yet appeared. Whether he was really
a French agent, or a Spanish agent employed to deceive
Bernardo, or whether it was all a joke is yet uncertain.
I advised him to appear to listen to whatever explanations he
might make; he has engaged to do so and informs me of
the result.

Mr. Bernardo has also informed me that offers have been made
to him from respectable quarters to engage an number of
men in this country to assemble beyond the Sabine, and
march against San Antonio. He says he was given to
understand that 500 men under a leader of military skill
could be assembled there in the course of two or on this for
such an enterprise; that two pieces of cannon could also be
had, and that funds would not be wanting. He assures
me that this plan is entirely American, but that he
considers himself bound in honor to communicate
nothing that might injure any individual.

I am assured that there are about 500 braves and idle

men on this frontier, and between this place and
the Mississippi, who might be assembled in a short time
for any popular enterprise; it is reported that in
Upper Louisiana the same descriptions of people are still
more numerous; and it is certain that from St. Louis to
Orleans many adventures might be engaged.
Two deserters a sergeant and a corporal arrived here a few
days since from San Antonio; they report that great
discontent prevails there among the troops, who they say
are neither paid nor clothed; they assure Mr. Burnside
that if he will only enter the country, all the troops will
immediately join him; they say that Rayon is reported
to be more formidable than ever, and that he has com-
pletely cut off the communication between Mexico, and
the internal Provinces. The detachment usually stationed
at the Sabine has been withdrawn within the last
week. An agent of the younger Cadejo who is here with
a large number of goods, applied the other day to the
Cadejo chief residing in this place to visit him in the
Cadejo refused to do. The general opinion here is, that
the neighboring provinces are in such a state of discontent
and fermentation, that every considerable force
would serve for rallying point, and excite a general
revolt, that would protect the Spanish government
and open the internal provinces to our commerce.

If, as I presume it to be the case, it does not correspond with the other principles or dignity of the government of the United States, to tolerate such private military expeditions, this point certainly requires their immediate attention. The views of Don also appear to be prudent and honorable, he communicates every thing to me and declares that he will listen to no proposals whatever without my approbation; but he is an enthusiast in the cause of his country's prospects if success may appear taking too seducing to be resisted; and moral obligations seem to weigh all our obligations to be relied on at this distance, with the people in question. I will also take the liberty of observing that it appears to me absolutely necessary that this post be immediately removed to the Sabine, and that it be reinforced to at least 500 men and a detachment of cavalry.

I cannot refrain from expressing my apprehension that if Great Britain determines on war with the United States, she will also determine to transport the government of Cuba to Mexico. The occupation of the peninsula of Spain seems to be a necessary consequence of war with us, when she will have a disposable force more than equal to such an enterprise in the present state of things, and should she succeed in that undertaking, we should be greatly exposed in our weakest part. I therefore

conclude that in the worst of cases, it will be considered
an act of indispensable necessity to open a communi-
cation with the Republicans of the interior of
Texas; to arm them, to organize them, and to put
them in a state to resist such an invasion if possible.
In that view I have drawn up the enclosed topographical
Sketch, from information I received from an intelligent
Creek who has resided in San Antonio, and has travelled
over that country many times. I have added nothing
satisfactory relative to the country beyond that place,
more than what is contained in Humboldt's
In the actual state of that country, it appears that 5000
men with arms on the Sabine would be a sufficient
force to open the communication with the Republican
armies, and to give them the route from San Antonio.
I profess not to be a judge of military affairs, but I
should suppose that a large proportion of this force
might consist of volunteers; as the service would be
popular, there would be no other difficulty than in
the solution of proper officers. By such a disposition,
if we were not able to effect a complete revolution, we
should at least be able to offer an asylum to the
fugitives, to organize and discipline them, and to
defend the passage of the Rio Grande to Texas
from invasion in this quarter.

48
As the two deserters mentioned above may, from their general acquaintance with the inhabitants of the provinces & their knowledge of the country, become useful as barriers guides, I have thought proper to engage the Superintendent of Indian affairs to furnish them with rations as Indians & to pay them. As I have no opportunity of writing by the mail sooner than 15 days, and then only by way of Orleans, and as private couriers are rare and uncertain, I thought that the situation of things here justified me in going to the expense of 25 dollars for a private courier to take this letter to St. Louis.

As the mail runs only once a month between this place & Orleans, I have a presumption that the public service would be greatly benefited by the establishment of a military courier between this place and St. Louis, a soldier might be sent over a week each way with very little or no additional public expense.

Have the honor to be with very great respect Sir your most obedient humble servant

Wm. Hall

The Honorable

James Monroe.

Secretary of State.

Washington:

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From the Sabine to Stangachas the distance is twenty five leagues by a good road and well watered country. Stangachas is a small post containing about 150 families of poor people, and a garrison of about one hundred men who are all in favor of the revolution. This place contains few resources except about 3000 head of horned cattle, and some horses and mules.

From Stangachas to Liridada the distance is forty leagues by a good road and well watered country. At this place which is very small and poor there is a garrison of 200 men, who are represented to be entirely in favor of the revolution. Liridada offers no other resources than about 2000 head of horned cattle and a few horses and mules.

From Liridada to Rio delos Brasas the distance is 35 leagues by a good well watered road, at intervals of 5 and 6 leagues the ground is favorable for encamping, and the country is covered with deer and wild turkeys.

From the latter to the Rio Colorado the distance is 40 leagues. The country and circumstances similar to the last mentioned, with the addition of Buffaloes and wild cattle. The banks of this river are hilly and covered with pine timber.

From the Rio Colorado to that of San allanas the distance is 35 leagues, good road and plenty of water. From the Colorado on there is a fine forest of oak timber of about six leagues in extent: the remainder is an open country abounding with wild horses, deer and wild turkeys. The waters of the

San all areas are clear and abundant with fish, as some of the rivers of this country. At this place on the bank of the river there is a fine situation that commands the surrounding country and appears to be very well adapted for a military depot.

From the San all areas to the Guadalupe the distance is seven leagues the fine open country.

From the Guadalupe to the post of San Antonio the distance is six leagues over a hilly country with plenty of water in the valleys. San Antonio is a small town with bank fortifications containing about 600 families, the greater part very poor people. Its garrison at present consists of about 300 men, therefore the of the town are in favor of the revolution. This place furnishes few resources except home cattle, and horses, which are in abundance.

N.B. My journey from San Antonio to Nacogdoches is made in two days with loaded mules, by which the value of the above leagues may be estimated.

Matthias to Mrs

403

Sir,

22 May 1812

I have the honor to inform you that information has been just received here from Matagorda, that the post of Tampico and the fort of Altamira have been surprised and are taken by a party of Republicans: the commandant being escaped. By the same occasion it is also reported that a military of Governor Herrera on his way to this place has been arrested and sent back in irons to San Antonio by order of Salcedo. There seems to be little doubt of the truth of these reports: the latter affords ample matter for reflection.

The person alluded to in the first paragraph of the letter that the honor to address you on the 17th instant I have discovered to be really an authorized French agent; he is a planter of considerable fortune by the name of Paillot, formerly an officer of Engineers in the service of France. I have not seen him but he is said to be a man of considerable intelligence and information. He has seen Bernardo several times and always with mystery; he urges his efforts in the strongest terms, and tells him there is not a moment to lose as Cuba is by this time occupied by the British. Find that these things have made a strong impression on his mind. But I shall use all my endeavors to keep him firm and quiet, and I have the honor to be with the great respect, Sir

The Honorable

James Ellens

Secretary of State.

Your most obedient

humble servant

Wm. Thalen

Katchitaites

12 June 1912

Sir,
I have had the honor to address you
the 7th inst. there has been no intelligence of much impor-
tance received here from the neighboring provinces.
Some time past Mr Burrardo sent a despatch to
Kacydo, his with letters of introduction &c. which he
delivered and returned here on the 10. He reports that
a confidential person will arrive here in a few days
to confer with Burrardo; that the port of Matagorda
in the bay of Saint Burrardo has been opened to foreign
commerce, and the communication with this port stop-
ped by the authorities; that the Republicans have assumed ad-
vantage as the Rio Grande, beyond which there is no com-
munication with the interior, but that the report of
the defection of Mirra is confirmed. Two Spanish
cavaliers also arrived here on the same day to the Spanish
agents in this place, they returned immediately, and
nothing more is reported by them.

I have taken pains to inform myself more particularly
respecting the person by the name of Paillet, mentioned
in my last as a Spanish agent. I find that he came to this
country with the Prefet Laussat and established in this
place soon after; the character he bears here is not good
he is accused of falsehood and dishonesty, and is
for a violent enemy of the American government.
He boasts of being auxiliary officer in the French service.

and shows his diploma of agronomy with astonishment
to all his acquaintances. This man holds the appointment
of a justice of the peace in this Parish, which I understand
he obtained thro' the influence of M. Blaquiere of
Orleans. I have heard nothing further from this person
thro' Bernardo since my last.

I have grounds of belief on almost any account to
conclude that there are three different expeditions
planning to enter the neighbouring provinces. The
first will consist of all the idlers on this frontier in
number from three hundred to five hundred persons;
2^d some adventurers in the Illinois territory have formed
the same plan, their force will be more respectable in
its composition and will consist of about five hundred
men; 3^d in upper Louisiana I am informed that a
force still more respectable in number & composition
will be raised under the auspices of the three gentlemen
lately returned thro' here from Chihuahua. The three
will probably finally consolidate into one. ~~eventually~~
Several respectable characters have been mentioned to
me as concerned in these speculations, but as my information
is mere hearsay, I refrain from repeating their names. A
gentleman by the name of Swan of Knoxville arrived
here from St. Louis on the 7, he had along in transit with
Bernardo on the 3, and returned on the 9. Bernardo continues
to assure me that he will take no step of this nature

without my approbation, but I have reason to believe
that the arrangement is made, for him to join the
expedition when assembled on the other side of the
Sabine. I hope Sir that my inability to give any thing
more specific on affairs of this important passing round
me may not be attributed to negligence on my part,
for as I am suspected to be a public agent, and my
opinions are well known, all such information is
carefully kept from me.

Mr Bernardo has engaged a despatcher to undertake to
carry his dispatches through to the commander in chief
who will depart in a few days. On this occasion he applied
to me to assist him in drafting a letter, and I have the
honor to transmit herewith the translation of the notes
furnished him thereon, which after a detailed account
of his journey from here to Washington and back,
he inserted in his dispatch.

Have the honor to be with very great
respect Sir Your most obedient,
humble servant.

Wm. Thalen

The Honorable

James Monroe.

Secretary of State

Washington.

Notes / As early as June 1810 the President of the United States
immediately dispatched a person to proceed to Cuba and Mexico
to obtain information on the political state of those countries
and assure their inhabitants of the good will of the American
government. This person was unable to proceed further than
Havana, from whence he returned in last December, and
is now in this place with the intention of proceeding to the
seat of the Mexican government as soon as practicable.
At the opening of the present session of Congress the President
in addition of his message drew the attention of that honorable
body to the political events developing in the South, on which
Congress passed resolutions expressive of good will towards
their Southern brethren, and pledging themselves to co-operate
with the countries in recognizing the new States.

The strongest expressions of good will were manifested to some
by the Senators of State and of war, who as often declared that
the President would see with pleasure the arrival of an
authorized agent from our Republic, and they engaged me
to return home with all possible diligence.

The hostility of the U.S. seems to be incompatible with the
views of the great Belligerent powers: with France a provision
has been made which surrenders to the U.S. their neutral
rights; but Great Britain still persists in introducing to them
all commercial intercourse with France: was consequently some
inevitable, while the Americans are preparing to combat. Congress
in the present session have passed laws making provision
for the augmentation of their regular army to 35,000 men.

and for placing 50,000 Volunteers at the disposition of
the Executive, and in April last the same body passed
a law laying a general embargo on all their ports for
three months. By the following Your Excellency may
judge of the resources of this Republic, and of their
capacity to sustain a foreign war. Their population
in the year 1840 amounted to 7,500,000 souls; their effective
militia, organized, and armed, exclusive of their regular
forces amounts by the latest returns to 600,000 men &
their steamers to 75,000; the national manufactories
furnish annually about 35,000 stands of arms, and
the private factories about the same number. Their
public magazines and arsenals are well filled with all
all kinds of military stores, and they have four series
of brass and iron cannon in different parts of the
Union; every part of their country abounds with
provisions, and their numerous manufactures
furnish an abundant supply of every necessary
article. This nation has never yet been taxed, but for
the revenue arising from commerce has to pay all
the expenses of their government; their revenues are
therefore as yet untouched. The limits of a letter are
too unimpaired for me to give Your Excellency an
adequate idea of this country, from observation and
the best information I can obtain, the President and

his efforts are manifestations of wisdom, prudence
and experience & wherever these powers have shone
that the efforts of the government are ease, abundance
and happiness. Among all classes of Americans I
observe a great degree of enthusiasm for our cause, which
they call their own, and only wait the signal of their
government to fly to our aid. They say that we should
unite and expell all European dominations from
the American continent. I am not too strongly
recommending to Your Excellency the necessity of imme-
diately appointing a respectable legation to the govern-
ment of the United States, and of providing it with
an ample fund for the purchase of arms and military
stores. If the U.S. are engaged in war with England
it will be the policy of the latter to bring into activity
against them all the resources she can command
in both continents. The evacuations of the Peninsula
of Spain by the British armies, seems to be a necessary
consequence of such a war from the absolute want
of subsistence, which they have heretofore drawn from
these States, and which is not to be found elsewhere.
They will thus of course have a great disposable force
which it is to be feared they will employ in fixing
the old government in New Spain, under their auspices
and in turning our country into a second Hindostan.

Your Excellency is I am well acquainted with the genius
and character of Francis that I have presumed to
say nothing on that subject further than to observe
that if we have nothing to hope from her government
friendship, we may at least expect much from
the clear sighted policy of her government if England
declares against our indisposition. Many overtures
have been made to me by the agents of that government
who have made the most liberal offers of supplies but
believing that it could not enter into Your Excellency's
views to receive supplies from that quarter except on
the last extremity, have immediately declined discussing
any such obligations.

Have the honor to inform V. G. that I received many
expressions of good will from the Russian minister
in Philadelphia, in the course of his Imperial
master.

St. Louis, Mo.

45

23 June 1875

Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst. in relation to the intelligence received from the neighboring provinces. On the 13th Don Benigno dispatched his courier for Mexico: besides dispatches for the commander in chief he carries letters to his friends and a great number of printed proclamations. The public dispatches are by my advice directed to his brother in the province of Colima who is to distribute them and take inventory of copies as well for distribution as to prevent in different ways, for fear of accident. On this occasion Don Benigno applied to me for a hundred dollars which although proper to advance him for the necessary expenses. As this courier goes no further than Colima, for no reason here in the course of an hour to with an exact account of the state of the revolution in the interior of the country. The printed paper which the courier came by accident into my possession. General ~~St. Louis~~ is publicly mentioned as concerned in that expedition. Undoubtedly the commander in chief. Raposo appears to be their present head quarters, where they have a printing press which is to go with them. The late affair in East Florida has inspired the leaders of this enterprise with full confidence that it will at least be successful at by the government. I am informed that about 200 men are already assembled at different points below this place near the Sabine. I have communicated to Governor Fairburn all the information I have on this subject, and have also engaged the commandant here to communicate the same

to the office commanding the district. I have repeatedly represented
to Burrando that whatever may be the design of the arm. Gov.
might to the illicitly refined train of powder and was to give
his assistance, that they would not make use of such means,
and could never approve of such unauthorised proceedings, by
not under their control, and in no manner
participating their confidence. He replied that if a body of men
voluntarily assembled in the Spanish territory without his
consensus, and then offer to cooperate with him in the cause
of his country, that all the world would regard him as
a fact not to profit by the circumstances by which I should
that he has a private and confidential understanding with
the leaders of the enterprise.

I have the honor to be with the very greatest
respect Sir your most obedient servant
Wm. Hall

The Honorable
James Monroe
Secretary of State
Washington.

W. Shaler.

23 June 1812.

Stelbitchius

[illegible]

then arranged are circulated only to amuse; that some
pieces of artillery are already arrived here from Orleans;
and that the day darts will be taken in the course of an month.
Some time since he has been out of the city
a distant part with some of his friends and he has
written to inform that he is not yet returned. He
has been in the city for some time and he has
flights of fancy more than two months since, at his
request I have set for him a place of provision at
government, from which he seems to have promised
himself some great glory, for nothing can exceed the
manifestation he expresses at hearing that a council
of government has been established in the state under
the Presidency of General Rayner. He declares that he
can not be true. He has not however altered his conduct
towards him in the least. He has continued even to suffer
myself to be deceived so far as to advance him a small
sum of money if he requires it. He has been in the city
however the other place may be regarded as a mistake. It
is appears to me obvious, that if it is not a mistake
which at present does not seem likely, it is desirable that
its success beyond the value should be completed
and which in my judgment would fail if it is
conducted with common prudence and care. I shall
therefore endeavor to profit by its consequences, and

found a long examination of them as they appear to be
as has one of safety.

For some time I have been in the way of this business for
apoints for the millions of people who are but I will
indicate to them that all of this is prudent & discretion
in the government may be called in question.

Since the only news here from Mexico, I received
from Governor Blair: it is very satisfactory, but as
I doubt not that he has communicated it to you long
since, I forbear repeating it here.

51st July 15. 1812.
Adelphi

From the above several despatches, among others the
Surgeon of that garrison. They report, that the whole
country beyond the "Rio grande" is in a state of insurrection;
that a number of Europeans have been executed; that the
Republican head quarters are at El Estero; that
no resistance will be made at San Antonio or San
Antonio. I believe that this news has given activity
to the party, and I have strong reason to believe that
their advanced guards will move in a few days.
The opportunity of sending this letter via St. Antonio is
afforded me by a partisan going to that place to

And on at sundown the sun was as bright for
the occasion.

Capt. W. L. ...
... of about forty ... from ...

... the ... with the
... very great ...

... must ...
... from the ...

...
... Mr. ...

12 July 1812
Mr. Fisher

...
... the ...

...
... the ...

The Honorable
James ...

Secretary of State
Washington

...
... the ...

...
... the ...

St. Catharines

12 July 1812

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. independent of having my conduct approved by the President, it affords me singular satisfaction at the present time, when I have to act entirely according to my own conceptions of what may be his wishes: for I have such proofs of the enterprise I have so often written about, being on the eve of execution, as in my judgment amount to certainty; tho' for the foregoing reasons it is out of my power to communicate any thing specific thereon. By some party here I am believed to be the moving spirit of those plans, while the others regard me as a spy upon their actions, so that I am deprived of all certain information of what it is going forward, and have also the mortification to find that they have so far gained on the mind of Burrando as to destroy all his confidence in me.
General Osborn returned from St. Catharines to Rapids within the last twenty days, and has written two long letters to Burrando; he has since offered himself a candidate for the assembly, but was not elected; I have been informed that he had made extensive arrangements on the Mississippi for the execution of the plans in question, and have also been told that all would fall thro' for want of the indispensable article of money. But I have very strong reasons to believe that these accounts are much exaggerated; that several pieces of Artillery have actually arrived here from Orleans, and that Niagara doctrs will be taken in the

course of amonthe.

Since Don Bernardo has undertaken to act a double part with me I discern in him a weakness of mind that I did not before suspect; he sometimes indulges himself in the most ridiculous flights of vanity. About two months since, at his request I drew up a plan of provisional government for him, from which he seems to have promised himself immortal glory, for nothing can exceed the mortification he expresses at heaving that a council of government has been established in Mexico under the Presidency of General Rayon. He declares that it cannot be true; I however have never changed my conduct towards him, and I was intended to suffer myself to be deceived so far as to advance him a small sum of money if he requires it.

However the above plan may be regarded absolutely wise, it appears to me obvious that if it is not stopped here which does not at present seem likely it is desirable that the sums beyond the Sabon, should be complete, and which in my judgment will hardly fail if it is conducted with common prudence & address. I shall therefore endeavor to profit by its consequences, and proceed to my destination as soon as there appears to be a chance of safety.

I fear that I may become in the course of this business a point for party malice to shoot at, but I will endeavor to act with the all possible prudence and discretion in every case where the government may be called in question.

The only news here from Mexico I have received from General
Clackson, which is highly satisfactory, but as I doubt not of his
having long since communicated it to you I forbear repeating
it here

I have the honor to be with very
great respect, Sir your most
obedient humble servant

Wm. Thacker

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State.

Washington.

13 August 1876

Since I have the honor to address you on the 15th ultimo have been confined with a fever, which prevented me from profiting by several opportunities to inform you of what is passing on this frontier.

Within the last month there has been a large collection of property made at Macgregor, consisting in, well, horses, mules, and species, amounting as it is reported to more than \$100,000, and belonging principally to the chiefs of the Province, who were desirous of securing it here as a place of safety; but on account of the amassment of companies on the border they did not dare to make the attempt, although they were assured by the commandant here that he would protect them within the territory of the U. S. and at the same time warning them not to pass the Sabine or Texas. But as Captain Webster has moved orders to move with his company of artillery and all the ordnance and arms of the post to Baton Rouge, the company of infantry remaining is quite inadequate to any purpose, and the militia of this county have neither arms, organization or disposition to do any thing useful.

General Adair has for some time been known to me declined the command of the volunteer expedition. It is now rumored that he is organizing a large and more vigorous force for the same purpose with the approbation of the Government; and that he is expected here in the course of ten days. However, the command has been given to Lieutenant St. Voltaire late of the U. S. Artillery, a young man of great merit and activity. Burras is the nominal command in chief.

Mr. May left here on the 2^d for the Sabine; he wrote
Burnside on the 7th that his advanced pickets on the
other side, ^{with a party of Spaniards} they attacked and killed, killing
two men and taking several prisoners and horses;
on the 8th he crossed the Sabine with his whole force
consisting of about one hundred and thirty effective
men armed with rifles and shot guns, and pursued
the Spaniards on the road to Nacogdoches: they are
reported to be about three hundred men, illy disposed
and badly armed.

Burnside left here on the 10th to join Allegue; he went away
with great reluctance, and evidently under the influence
of fear: he seemed to be the only person who doubted of
the success of his own enterprise. He asked an interview
with me on the morning of his departure, when after
many expressions of gratitude to the government
and its agents for their courtesies and kindness
to him during his stay in the U. S., he expressed a
hope that he may be pardoned for his departure
from the line of conduct he had pledged himself
to follow on his arrival at this post. I felt myself
humiliated for him, at his ill timed humility, and
want of character on such an occasion, and
determined in my own mind that if he should
return to give him no further countenance.

Parties of men are constantly arriving from Natchez
and different parts of this territory, so that it seems
probable that the Volunteer force will in a short
time exceed five hundred men, Americans.

By letters just received from Bernardo and others, it appears that the Spaniards situated, or rather ^{48 1/2} fled before the Volunteers: on the arrival of the former at Acapulco their commandant Colonel San Juan found himself abandoned by all except about twenty regulars with whom he fled with his spouse, and a part of his horses on a route towards San Antonio, leaving everything else at the mercy of the conquerors. The Volunteers entered Acapulco in triumph on the 12 and were joyfully received by the inhabitants, who immediately joined them to the number of 240 among which are about 50 regulars. They have secured a considerable quantity of arms, military stores, provisions, and lots of public property. The Spaniards write in terms of praise of the conduct towards individuals. They have detached a competent mounted force in pursuit of the commandant and his cacavars; they have taken measures to occupy him and; and they are making the necessary preparations to march against San Antonio.

The spirit of commerce is eminently conspicuous in this region: the merchants here who were before the most violently opposed to the Mexican revolution, are among the foremost to greet the successful volunteers, and to offer their services, so that I think it probable that they will soon be well supplied.

I determine to begin my journey as soon as the arrival of the volunteers being in quiet possession of San Antonio which according to every appearance will not exceed another month, as the whole country beyond that place is in insurrection.

Mr. Allgeier the real commander of this expedition with
the rank of Colonel, is a native of Berlin of about 24 years
of age; he is very little, very robust, of a handsome person
and a countenance of a young man commanding appearance and
an officer and of performing on arrows: he gave for
one of the best informed officers of his age in the American
army, and as far as I have been able to judge of his
arguments, he seems qualified to add lustre to the
American name in the career he has chosen. He is accom-
panied by an aide-de-camp of young man of respectable
character and education.

With great diffidence Sir I have determined to offer
for your inspection the paper I have the honor to
transmit herewith. I have only to beg that it may
not be attributed to a thin presumption or over-
estimation. If it should be found to contain a single
useful idea, my purpose will be answered,
and that, I hope may excuse the extravagance or
impracticability of the rest.

I have the honor to be with very great
respect Sir your most
obedient humble servant

Wm. Mathews

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington.

49
have been believed that common justice on the part of
England, and a due appreciation of the political
importance of the U. S. would prevent war with them;
and confidently that she will surely feel its effects; I believe
that the declaration of war by us, will restore her to her
senses; and that a ministry such as may be formed in
England will be desirous of restoring her many relations
two states that have destined by Providence to be the guar-
anties of the liberties of man kind. I therefore humbly sub-
mit to the reflections of the wise, the following outlines
of a plan for a general pacification: the points it contains
are some, perhaps extravagant, but as hints I flatter myself
they may be useful, and susceptible of great improvement.
The present situation of the civilized world is new: history
presents us with no semblance of it; latent principles in this
in known, or disregarded before, spring up with vigor
and activity, and demand irresistibly to claim the attention of
the statesman and the philosopher.
The political balance in Europe being miserably destroyed
by the humiliations of the great states on the continent, and
the incorporation of the minor ones into the French empire
and the rule of the ocean usurped and maintained by
Great Britain; the whole civilized world turns on the points
of being forced into a contest against this concert, and
against this concert, the object of which seems to be to
contain France within of the two great powers they may
richly secure peace. It seems impossible according to the
immutable laws of nature that the duck must yield to the
goose; that the political balance can again be restored
in Europe. The resources and courage of England will
struggle in vain against the power of France on the continent;
they may for a time retard the catastrophe, but they must finally
cede and leave the French Empire master of the Peninsula
Spain. With this does it seem probable that Russia can

appear any official intention to the annulling power of
 France, and present her power regarding the treaty to be firm
 and turning its immense resources to the accomplishment of
 her views of universal dominion. England alone in the
 old world seems to rise in the majesty of her strength &
 offers an insurmountable barrier to the destructive
 ambition of Napoleon. England alone in the eyes of every
 reflecting man is the sole link between him and universal
 dominion ^{at least in Europe.} But England under the contrivance of an infatuated
 ministry and an embuiled press makes an abuse of the
 advantages of her situation; and instead of being a
 consolation and ally to mankind she violates in
 the most wanton manner the sovereign rights of other states.
 She claims the same rights that she pretends to be herself contending for, and
 renders her influence even more detestable than that of France.
 In this state of things what can be done? what should be the
 policy of the U. S.? Their rights are trampled on, and their
 feelings insulted by both England and France; they have
 almost equal cause of war with both if their injuries
 pass. A union with the latter would probably be the ruin
 of the former, which would leave them in the minority of
 submitting unconditionally to the plans of France, or to engage
 in war with her single handed. But it appears that if
 England were governed by wise councils, that a coalition
 might be formed with the common confederates, that
 would insure the safety of both states, and leave France not
 only in possession of her power but under its beneficent state to the
 world. As the independence of Europe and Spain is absolutely
 unattainable, it should be abandoned as such: all treaties
 having that object in view should be revised as null.
 There is no dishonor in abandoning an impracticable object,
 and there are other interests still existing which if properly
 fastened and managed may again restore the political

all sides, and give place to mankind. The Spanish and
Portuguese colonies in America contain an active population
of more than twelve millions of souls besides Indians, ⁴⁹⁶
there are trees abundant in provisions, timber, every species
of raw materials, and the numerous outlets their soil, climate,
the coasts, bays and harbours, seem to mark them as destined
by nature to favour the greatest development of human industry
if they were freed from the shackles of barbarism and ignorance,
and under the influence of free and patriotic governments,
the Union as a friend of England and the U. S. and
consequent actions in concert of these two powers would cause
disorder to cease in these fine countries; would give the people
full liberty to choose and organize such forms of government
as best suit their manners, habits, and local circumstances;
and finally to unite these in a great confederation in principle
but independent to insure their own happiness and the peace
of the world. This confederation should be formed on
principles that remove forever every political jealousy. England
may have a fair claim to such dependencies as shall
give complete security to her possessions on the East and
West Indies; and the U. S. require the same for the
security and future peace of the Union. It is therefore
proposed that a treaty be formed on the foregoing basis
which shall obtain and secure the objects desired. Viz.
Article 1. The provinces of the Canadas; Acadia;
the Islands of Cuba; and the Floridas with their respective
dependencies shall be forever united to the American
confederation.
Article 2. Portions of Brazil beginning at a convenient
boundary South of the river Amazons and extending north
and west to the Southern limits of French Guiana; the Islands
of Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo; and the Philippine Islands
with their respective dependencies shall be forever united
to the British Empire.

Article 3. The remaining Spanish provinces on the continent of America shall be united into Sovereign independent States, under such forms of government as their respective inhabitants shall elect; and their independence be forever guaranteed by the contracting parties. Their inhabitants shall be invited to adopt the following political limits as the most natural viz.

1. The provinces north and west of the Isthmus of Darien to form a sovereign state.

2. The provinces lying on the Atlantic from the Isthmus of Darien to the western limits of Santa Fe de Bogota, and on the Pacific Ocean from the same Isthmus to the S. E. limits of the Province of Quito to form a sovereign state.

3. The remainder of the provinces forming the Vice Royalty of Peru to form a sovereign state.

4. The Vice Royalty of Buenos Ayres and the Captaincy General of Chile to form a sovereign state.

The contracting parties undertake not to meddle or interfere in the political or civil concerns of the above mentioned States, further than at their request to furnish them with the necessary aid to prevent any foreign power or powers from a similar interference.

But they shall be invited to join in a general confederation for the purpose of securing the quiet interests mentioned in this treaty; and shall not but by common consent make a separate peace with the common enemy during the present war.

Substantiating in the foregoing treaty.

1^o As the Canaries must be regarded as at the mercy of the United States, they are necessary to the future peace and security of the Union; and as in the hands of England they will never be considered as a source of war, it is believed that no insurmountable objections to this cession can be made. Nova Scotia may be a subject of more discussion from the probability of its being regarded as necessary to the prosperity of the British fisheries.

Cuba is certainly of inestimable value and importance; if it is duly appreciated objections will certainly be made to its cession, to abate which an arrangement may be made for its entire independence, which if properly secured would be as beneficial to the U. S. as its incorporation into the Union. In the cession of the Florida no objection is feared. It may also be claimed that the great and important acquisitions that will naturally fall to England in the European and African Seas; such as Cyprus; Candia or Sicily; Sardinia; the Pelagic Islands; the Azores; the Canaries the right to a small army of 50,000 men at the acquisitions of peace cession to the U. S. contemplated in this arrangement.

2^o The command of the navigation of the Atlantic gives England the most complete security for her own trade and continental possessions; and may also be regarded as an important source of commercial prosperity. The Islands of Puerto Rico and Santa Domingo considered as colonies are of inestimable importance.

The Philippine Islands are necessary to the security of the British Empire in the East; besides their importance as territorial possessions of the greatest value, they will give to G. B. the command of almost important commerce with Mexico, Peru, and Chili. The only objection

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presumed to this opinion is, that it was intended
without our consent.

It may be objected that these cessions are made at the
expense of the Spanish monarchy, the ally of England.
But in reply it may be observed that this arrangement
is predicated on the success of our quest of Spain.
Portugal, where the portions of territory here
valuable they may be, must be regarded as a mere
liability: they belong to no one, unless it be to the conqueror
of the Peninsula.

The Continental Spanish provinces have no interest in
claiming them, or the means of supporting this claim
if they had the interest. The Kingdom of Brazil will
be amply remunerated for the inconsiderable Union
regained for England. By the security they will acquire
for the vast remains of their territory.

Those provinces which by this arrangement are united
into independent states, will undoubtedly be benefited
gainers, as by it they will acquire a powerful and
competent guarantee for their independence, and
every obstacle is removed to the formation of regular

governments, which if they have common sense,
will secure their national prosperity & happiness.

Finally this arrangement succeeds to the U. S. their natural
born allies, and the entire command of the navigation
of all these great rivers: and it is believed that it
would place the confederate States in entire independence
of Spain and oblige her to conclude a general
peace on principles consistent with the future safety
and independence of all parties.

Washington

25 August 1802

Sir.

I have the honor to address you on the 13th instancy. I hear that the volunteers from the Marylanders has increased to upwards of two hundred men, and that parties are daily arriving there. I also understand that two hundred men have been sent with wheat and other booty are daily expected here for sale, and that arms, flour and other necessary stores, are piling up like lumber: they intend to move from that place as soon as possible. The discipline and good order of these volunteers, sometimes to be mentioned in terms of praise by the Spaniards who come in. This is entirely due to the address and talents of Mr. Magee, whose solicitude in undertaking the command of these volunteers as far as I have been able to judge appears to be military form.

I have just received by express from Gen. Blaikemore his proclamations against the captivities in question. I regret exceedingly that it was not issued sooner on the 1st of June, when the enterprise might have been quashed before any thing was done, or any person injured by committing in it. At present it will only harm itself, but I think it will not hurt its friends.

I have the honor to be with the very greatest respect Sir, your most obedient humble servant

The Honorable
James Monroe
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Wm. Thacker

FREE 25. sept 1812
Mr Shaler



Mr Annals
James Monroe
Secretary of State
Washington.

Natchitoches

52

5 September 1912

Natchitoches

The communication between this frontier
has been continuous, and the streets of
Natchitoches are constantly filled with Spanish Americans
who, without any restraint, are carrying out what they
please to do: they appear highly satisfied with
their present condition. About two hundred men are in
constant activity in bringing in the booty, and carrying
out stores for the expedition. There is an agent here who is
actively employed in procuring supplies for the army, and
has been informed that the volunteer army now consists
of Americans organized for the pursuit into five
companies, and a company of fifty mounted Spanish regulars.
The inhabitants of the neighborhood of Natchitoches
have been provisionally organized into three companies
of militia, and have volunteered to march with the army
if required.

The volunteers are daily marching on by
themselves to the island, where they will all report over and
make their final arrangements to attack San Antonio. In
the meantime these citizens arrived from the better places
of the neighborhood, they fled the day after the arrival there, of
the news of the capture of Natchitoches. They report that
there have been in the utmost disorder and confusion

in consequence;
all of them

that Governor Salcedo had arrested, and imprisoned
a number of the most respectable citizens on suspicion
of their being friendly to the new revolution; that the
military force of the place consists of between 800
and 900 men no arms can be placed; they also
that as soon as the force and good conduct of the
troops are made known at San Antonio, that there will
certainly be a great deal of trouble. Mr. Magee is using every
possible endeavor to procure and take advantage of this
present state of things.

I have conversed with several intelligent individuals from
San Antonio who assure that the utmost harmony and
good order prevails there; they were in giving me
of it to Magee who appears to have the most confidence
all, but they also speak favorably of the ability and
intentions of Burrardo.

It appears to me Sir, that there can be no doubt of the whole
country between this frontier and the Rio Grande being in
the possession of the republican party in the course of two months
when according to all the reports we have here from the provinces
a communication with the interior of Mexico will be open.

I have the honor to be with very great
respect Sir your most
humble servant

Mr. Burrardo

James Monroe

Secretary of State.

Mr. Magee

THE HERALD EXTRA.

ALEXANDRIA, (LOUS.) AUGUST 31, 1812.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE
ADDRESS,
(by Proclamation) of
COLONEL BERNARDO,
TO THE REPUBLICAN VOLUNTEERS AT NACHOGDOCHES.

It breaths that spirit of patriotism and liberality, which has always characterized its author; and guaranties to the REPUBLICAN HEROES, who have volunteered in the cause of the enslaved and oppressed Mexicans, that honorable reward worthy only such generous souls.

Fellow Soldiers and Volunteers in the Mexican cause.

I DESIRE you to receive from me the tribute of my private feelings, and also as the agent of my Mexican brethren, my warmest and most sincere thanks for the activity, zeal, promptitude and courage that you have shewn in the obedience of those orders which you have received from your officers, acting under my command; and I flatter myself with the idea, that the line of conduct which you have hitherto observed will be continued in, to the *discomfiture of tyrants*, to the *emancipation of the Mexicans*, and to the complete success of the enterprise you have undertaken, which will crown your exertions with glory, honor and fortune. The consolation of the justice of the cause which you support, of the fame and immortality which awaits your success, the idea that all the civilized nations of the world look on your actions with admiration and good will—the reflection that the future happiness or misery, of a large portion of the habitable

globe is now in your hands, will, I am certain, prompt you on, and shew your enemies and the enemies of liberty, in every part of the world, that the spark which lighted the flame of independence in the northern parts of America is not extinct in the bosoms of the descendants of those who fought, bled and prevailed over tyrants: and will at the same time establish beyond a possibility of doubt, your individual right to that liberty, for the attainment of which for others, you have volunteered your lives, your property, and sacrificed all your social connexions.

You are now, Fellow Soldiers, in peaceable possession of one of the out posts established by European tyranny the more effectually to enslave the oppressed Mexicans. This possession has been obtained without bloodshed on your parts, from a consciousness in the minds of the cowardly instruments of tyranny, that they never can prevail in arms against the brave, free and independent citizens of the United States of America.

This pusillanimity of conduct in the engines of despotism has left in your power, in a weak and defenceless state, all the citizens of the post which you have gained—Your conduct to those citizens, has met with my entire approbation—It has done honor to yourselves, as men & as soldiers, and if continued, will be to you as a force more powerful than all the arms in the world—as it will conquer their minds and force them (should they ever feel a doubt) to declare that you are to them as friends, as brothers, and as protectors against those who have held them enthralled for a

ges past, in bondage the most ignominious. From the information which I have received from different quarters, I flatter myself that your stay, in this place, will not be long—that your numbers will increase to a sufficient extent and enable you to seek the tyrants in their strong holds, and force them to acknowledge this long enslaved country as a free, sovereign and independent government.—When this event takes place (and the time is not far distant) you are to look for the reward of your toils, dangers, sufferings and difficulties, in the enjoyment of all the rights of honored citizens of the Mexican Republic, in the cultivation of those lands which, I pledge myself will be assigned to every individual among you, or in the pursuit of wealth and happiness in such way as your inclinations may point out to you. To those who desire it, the right of working or disposing of any mines of gold, silver or what nature soever, which you may find will be given.—The right of taming and disposing of the wild horses and mules which roam unclaimed over an immense tract of country, within the limits of the Mexican Republic, will be common to all of you. The surplus of property confiscated, as belonging to those who are inimical to the Republican cause, after the expences of the expedition are paid, will be divided amongst you—& those powerful and almost inestimable services which you will render, will further be rewarded from the public treasury of that government which you will have so materially aided in erecting.

(Signed)

JOSE BERNARDO GUTIERREZ.

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Natchitoches

17 September 1862

Since the honor to address you on the 5th I find that I was misinformed as to the number of American volunteers there at Natchitoches; many had joined there since, and by a person just from there over whom I had confidence I learned that they were on the whole about 400 Americans and 100 Spaniards; parties are daily joining there from this and the old province of Louisiana. At San Jacinto I had long since learned that the volunteers, who has always been high in the favor of the government and were considered as its most confidential agents; is extensively engaged in trade, and has large possessions both there and in this parish, has joined them, and has the command of the Spanish Volunteers. They evacuated Natchitoches for Linné on the 13th, from whence they intend to march on the first of October and expect to reach San Antonio by the 15 of that month. By a refugee from beyond the Rio Grande they learn that the dispatches to Genl. Rayon mentioned in my letter of the 12 have escaped the vigilance of the government and went on by a safe conveyance; that the siege of La Brea Cruz was continued; that the districts of Bermejo and "Nuevo Santander" were in complete insurrection;

and that a division of the republican army was at
Tallito marching upon Bagbyville.
Governor Salas has withdrawn all his outposts, and
concentrated his force at San Antonio, where he
continues to resist and inspire the citizens on the
right bank of the river. His force is constantly augmented,
some entering it at night and some by day while others remain
at 1200 men, that are coming in the opinion that
he can place no reliance on them, and expects only
to have the hands of the military greatly
reduced in respect. He gives orders for the
army to move on the front here as soon as
possible.

M. Thacker

The Honorable
James Monroe
Secretary of State
Washington

Wm. S. Hall

Noted on 17 Sept. 1892

Dec. 23 Oct. 1892

Atlixitachis

October 1812

Sir,

I have the honor to address you on the
 17th ultimo, letters have been received here from several persons
 in Atlixitachis as late as the 23rd inst, which concern in
 stating that by an number of refugees arrived there from
 San Antonio they are informed that Governor Salido
 ordered out two prisoners for execution, on which the people
 and soldiers ran and set them at liberty, together with
 all the other prisoners lately confined; that the Governor
 then attempted to fly, they supposed for Coahuila, but he
 was prevented by the people who informed him that he
 must remain in safe keeping in San Antonio.

The Volunteers are proceeding with all possible dispatch for
 that place when it is suppressed they will certainly arrive
 by the 15 current; the above letters also confirm the report
 of a division of the republican army being at

Atlixitachis.

The business of volunteering for New Spain
 has become a perfect mania. I hear of parties proceeding
 thither from all quarters, and they are constantly passing this
 village from Atlixitachis; several young gentlemen of
 very respectable characters and acquirements have gone
 on. I suppose the Volunteers force cannot now be rated
 under 600 Americans; generally good soldiers, and there
 is every appearance of its becoming very respectable in
 a short time; equal men to the intrepid spirit of the people
 of the Province of Texas.

It appears to me Sir that I may without much risk of
 error fix the time of my departure from here in all the
 current month. I feel so confident of being
 able

new to prevent any continuation, that I would depart
immediately if I were not for taking the appearance
of having some concern with the expedition.
Some time since being in a French company, a Doctor
Disdrem residing in this place, of aishold manner, entered
into conversation on Don Benito, whom he reproached
with ingratitude, declaring that he would alter his conduct
towards him the Doctor; to all this I made no reply, but
on his observing that this kind of certain conditions, he
might have received any sum of money, and that he
was actually offered him by a gentleman of this place.
I then remarked that I was acquainted with the
transaction he spoke of; that I had prevented Don Benito
from accepting any money on such conditions, which were
made known to me at the time; and that if contrary to my
advice he had entered into any such views, I would have
had him imprisoned immediately; for I should not
foreign influence, be it French, or be it English, will
be permitted to form any illegal military enterprises within
the territory of the U. S. As I spoke with some pomp, he
said nothing further on the subject, and paid no further
attention to it. On the 24 last a friend of mine who was
present at the above, informed me that Mons: Pailley,
mentioned in my communications of the 22nd of last past,
had called on him, and drawing the conversation on me,
remarked that I indulged myself in the most unbecoming
invention and abuse of the French nation, which he
said he was on the point of having represented to the
Residents thro' a channel that might do me the most
injury. He owned that he alluded to the above

discussions which had been reported to him by the Doctor.
My friend related the above conversations to him just as
it occurred, on which he expressed himself satisfied.

This transaction seems no otherwise important, than as
it tends to prove that a French intrigue did really exist
with Burnside: and that it also shows the respectable
character of an American Magistrate degraded into
that of an insubordinate agent of foreign intrigue.

I have the honor to be with very
great respect, Sir your most
obedient humble servant

Wm. M. Allen

The Honorable

James M. McKim

Secretary of State.

Washington

St. Petersburg 5 October 1812

St. Petersburg 5 October 1812
The letter was received here this morning by
W. Porter from one of his clerks in St. Petersburg, dated on
the first of this month, which reports as a fact, that General
Valde and Colonel Varnhagen have been imprisoned
in San Antonio and the command given to Colonel
Aguirre. No details are mentioned; but as the latter
has long been suspected of being favorable to the
revolution, and as he is an man of talents & political
capacity, it appears to me that the following deductions
naturally flow from this report: feeling the impossibility
of the province being defended by force of arms, and
particularly under the auspices of Valde who's
very name is justly abhorred; and foreseeing the scene
of blood and pillage, that would probably follow
the abandonment of all power to such a man as
Burrado, he has from policy, and perhaps also from
inclination, taken this step in order to obtain a
capitulation that may save the lives and fortunes
of many persons who would otherwise be devoted
to certain destruction. I do not however mean to
insinuate anything against the intentions of Burrado,
on the contrary I believe that he means well, but his
ignorance of mankind, and total political incapacity,
together with his weakness, and preposterous vanity
render him a just object of dread if he should come
into the possession of uninterrupted power.

Doctor Robinson has just arrived here, and has
communicated to me his instructions: he will

departure immediately with every aid in my power
to procure them: but Sir Sam of opinion that he
marches too far in the rear if wants. The Oriented
expedition from the most magnificent designs
is passing into an irresistible torrent, that will
sweep the crazy remains of Spanish Government
from the tutelage of passions, and open allegiance to
the political influence of the U. S. and to the talents
and enterprise of our citizens, at least I see no
probable obstacle to such results, but a few useful
auxiliary aid to the sea government from Great
Britain.

I have the honor to be with very great
respect, Sir your most obedient
humble servant.

Wm. Mather

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington.

Natchitoches

24 October 1812

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Sir,

I presume that you are acquainted with the peculiar political situation of the settlement of Bayou aux Perres on the N. W. limit of this State. Some time ago of the terms of the military convention entered into between Genl. Wilkinson and the Spanish Colonel Muro (respecting our western limit on this point): but as before they may have been I know that the Spanish authorities have never ceased to exercise civil jurisdiction within the district of Bayou aux Perres: and notwithstanding the act of Congress describing the limits of Louisiana and the consequent cession of the Orleans territory into a state, all the orders to the commandant of Fort Claiborne are predicated on that convention, which appears to recognize the Arroyo Honda as our limit and a portion of the Sabine as neutral ground. In consequence the inhabitants of that district have availed themselves of the privileges of intercourse and trade with the Province of Texas, and have pertinaciously resisted the feeble attempts of the Orleans government at jurisdiction over them, by claiming their privileges of Spanish subjects. On the installation of the Louisiana Government one of its first acts was to attach Bayou aux Perres to this Parish and to appoint a justice of the peace there, who I believe has not accepted his appointment. In this state of things Don Bernardo has as I am informed undertaken to intimate an order to the inhabitants of that district to join him in his expedition against San Antonio on pain of punishment &c. in case of refusal.

I at first hesitated on the propriety of writing to Don
Bernardo on public business, but I finally determined
to send him the letter of which the following is a
translation, as it appeared to me of importance that
the slightest infringements on our rights should not
pass unnoted, and grow into a precedent. On receipt
of his answer I will write to Governor Claiborne what
the case may seem to require.

"Marked private & dated October 10"

"Sir I have just learnt a piece of news that surprises me
very much, which is that you have intimated an order
to the inhabitants of Bayou Rousse Parris to join your
expedition on pain of imprisonment if afterwards
any of them should visit the Spaniards. I can not
believe this to be true; but supposing it to be so, as it
is announced here, permit me to make you the following
observations on the case. The U. S. claim the territory
to the river Sabine as belonging to the State of Louisiana,
its inhabitants are consequently under their protection,
and they will certainly regard as an insult to their
Sovereignty the intimation of any order whatever to
them. It appears to me Sir of the most signal impudence
that you should gratuitously attempt to shock
the American Authorities in a spirit of great delirium
which is evidently not within your competency, at
a time when so many Americans are crowding
to your standards, and when you are drawing your
very existence from these States. It seems like attempting
to wound the hand that administers relief to you.
To imprison an American citizen Sir without his"

having infringed any of your laws, is a violation of the law of nations, and an insult to our government that necessarily requires measures corresponding to the offence: their consequences may be disagreeable, and to you very inconvenient.

I speak to you with frankness, because I consider the case of every man's nature: but at the same time feel so persuaded that you cannot have issued any order so unjust, and so impolitic. That notwithstanding what is arrived here, I have determined not to report the case to the government until I receive your answer to this.

Since writing the above I obtained certain information that the above order was actually sent by Don Barrientos, and I was also informed that it was also promulgated to the inhabitants by one Ellancillo de Soto who has been before held the place of Ayudante under the Spanish government. This appeared to me a serious case, and if suffered to pass unnoticed, of a nature to bring contempt on our government on this point. I therefore procured a warrant from the civil authority to arrest the said de Soto, and to give becoming dignity to the transaction. I engaged the commandant of this post to accompany me with a file of soldiers to Bayou aux Peres to make the necessary investigation, and arrest if the case required it: from whence we have just returned. I take the liberty of observing here, that Captain Duntow cited only to my representations of this case being of serious public import, and agreeably to his orders he considers himself bound

towards the Arroyo Honda as usual.
On inquiry I found that the order which I have
the honor to transmit herewith had been sent
there as above related, but that it had not been
published by de Soto, or in any manner obeyed,
and that he had no otherwise sinned than by not
sending it to the proper authorities here. I therefore
presented his arrest, as my object was only to
show them unequivocally, that they could not
with impunity treat with contempt the established
laws of the United States. I found the inhabitants
of the district, who are only about twenty five or
thirty families perfectly devoted to our government,
and relatively to the importance of that settlement
I have reason to believe that my visit will have
the best effects.

Since I had the honor to address you on the 5th inst. but
very little information has been received here from
beyond the Sabine. By a letter just received from
W Davenport by Mr Cortes I learn that on the 12th
their van was 12 miles beyond the river Rio Grande
that they were in good health and spirits, and in perfect
readiness to proceed on: he also remarks generally that
their prospects are as fair as they can desire.
Doctor Robinson has excited much anxiety and
alarm among them; their vague suspicions were
augmented by the trivial but unfortunate cir-
cumstances of his having a small American flag
in his baggage. He was escorted by a guard from

Karagachis to this head quarters at Simsbury
 when he arrived on the evening of the 12. It is reported
 and believed that he will not be permitted to move
 on ahead of the army, but I am of a contrary opinion.
 I am now in daily expectation of hearing from him
 when I shall learn the true state of things there
 which at present is very difficult, I fear it will be
 the amount of their force will be 300 men.

I have the honor to be with
 very great respect & in your
 most obedient humble servant

Wm. M. Allen

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington



✓ Mr. Shaler 24
1812

Ms. A. 9. 2. 6

St. Nicholas

10 November 1812

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On the 9th inst. I had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st of September, by an express sent by General Blackmore to convene the General Assembly, by which I am informed that mine of the 12 July has been received. I am always but partial in profiting by every safe conveyance to the post office in St. Nicholas to write to you, and if my letters previous and subsequent to that date have been received, they will I敢 assure you be found to contain a full history of the volunteer expedition into New Spain, from its beginning to its present state; and they will also show that my conduct in relation to that transaction has been exactly such as you have done me the honor to have in yours just received. I am indeed to make the former observation from having seen in the public papers some very extraordinary extracts from letters said to have been received from this place and St. Nicholas, the objects of which I am at a loss to comprehend.

Since the 24 ultimo I have received from Don Bernardo an answer to my letter taken on the Bayou aux Pierres affair, in which he declares in the most solemn manner that he never gave any such orders, and very earnestly requests that the whole may be attributed to the ignorance, or malice of the officers of St. Nicholas, he being incapable of throwing the slightest disrespect to the authorized government. I have accordingly expressed myself satisfied on his representing the commandants of St. Nicholas and preventing the

recurrence of anything similar in future. He also informs
me that Doctor Robinson was permitted to pass through
his camp on exhibition of his passport: however as I have not
received any communication from that gentleman since his
departure except a letter for his wife, I am bound to believe that
his letters to me have been intercepted, or that apprehending they
would be, he has thought proper not to write. It is proper to
remark here too, that much pains have been taken to spread
the opinion that the U. S. would step in and occupy the
neighboring country as soon as the Standard of Union
should be united there. Such opinions I have heard proceed
from all the different motives that invite men to discuss political
subjects. I have always endeavored to contradict and ridicule
them, but not always with success, and find that they
have very industriously followed Doctor Robinson, and
have excited no small degree of distrustful speculation.
I am apprehensive of such a combination of difficulties in the
way of a correspondence with Doctor Robinson as to render
any communication with him altogether impracticable
during the revolutionary struggle in the provinces.

The Volunteer Army moved from Lirio on the 19th ultimo
for San Antonio, since when nothing has been heard from them.
I have two accounts of their force, both of which seem entitled to
credit, but they differ materially: one gives it as upwards of
500 Americans and 200 Mexicans; the other as 300 of the former
and 200 of the latter. There are not now many Volunteers

passing through here as formerly, but I am informed that they are going in great numbers from the lower part of the State. They have many excellent mechanics in the army, and their arms and equipage are said to be in the best order. I am informed that Mr. Magee has trained a part of his men to the use of pikes as a substitute for the bayonette, of which he is totally deficient. I expect in the course of a week to have in my power to communicate to you the result of their attack on the capital of Texas.

I am still of opinion that I ought to begin my journey as soon as it is certain that Van Buren is in quiet possession of the Republic, for I apprehend that even if I should not be able to procure that much information on the manner and state of that Province, it might be interesting to government, and I have reason to believe that my influence over their councils would be considerable if circumstances should make it proper for me to exercise it.

As it will be of importance to you after I have been to be well informed of what occurs in the U.S. I have taken the liberty of writing a letter to the editor of the National Intelligencer requesting him to send me his paper, and as I should have very little chance of acquiring it except through the department of State, I also take the liberty of requesting that his packets to me may be forwarded, they will be then taken up by the post. I am very much of the party and a few of the most interesting presents, which I have reason to believe will be forwarded.

I further take the liberty Sir of enclosing two private letters
for New York which are of some importance to you.
I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter I received
from Mr William Darby, he has since shown me drafts
of his surveys as far as he has gone, which in my judgment
do him credit; he is now engaged in surveying the N.W.
limits of this State, which will complete his State of materials
for a correct chart of Louisiana. I have since made inquiry
and find that he has been actively and laboriously engaged
in this undertaking for nearly three years. As his work
promises public utility, and is interesting to Science, I make
no hesitation in giving him the letter of introduction he
requires to the department of State.

Permit me to observe to you Sir that I have been furnished
with any separate special authority to draw on the department
of State for the amount of my current expenses. When I left
Washington my own private credit was sufficient to give
over to my bills for any such purpose, which your
predecessor informed me it would be convenient to the
Government for reasons then obvious that I should use; which
as it was no longer inconvenient to me I did until the failure
of my commercial friends, which have since found me difficult
in negotiating my bills, but have often reflected that acting
in this manner I might find myself overmuch embarrassed.

for altho' I have papers that imply every thing required, ⁶⁰
it would be very improper to exhibit them on any
such occasion. I also take the liberty of suggesting the
propriety of your forwarding me a general passport, for
now I have no means of securing to myself the respect
due to a public agent, but by the exhibition of papers
not proper in my opinion to be shown on unimportant
occasions. You will perceive Sir that both of these suggestions
rather regard the public convenience than mine, for I wish to
continue the practice I have invariably followed, of making
no unnecessary communications to any person.

I have the honor to be with every great
respect, Sir your most obedient
humble servant Wm. Males

The Honorable

James M. McKim

Secretary of State.

Washington.

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Washington Natchitoches October 22nd / 1812

Sir

I must beg your indulgence for a moment I hope the subject of this letter will. Plead my apology in troubling a stranger with my private affairs - I have for three years ^{been} engaged in the collection of materials for the Geographical delineation of the limits now assigned to the New State of Louisiana and some of the adjacent regions - without pecuniary resources in the face of difficulty I have undertaken and performed much of the duties consequent from my undertaking - in the face of the same species of embarrassment I now prosecute the survey of the N.W. limit of the state and of the Sabine below 32° N. Lat. and of the Coast of the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Nementaux river - which surveys will complete my admeasurement of the state -

When I have finished the work it is my intention to present the fruits of my labor to the US government and demand their patronage. Letters from respectable individuals who know & are known to the government must be a powerful introduction - I am induced from the character you bear to hope you will be kind enough to give me a letter to the Department of State -

I am Sir with respect & esteem

Your most Obedient SV

William Ledy

P.S. I should give my friend the title of "Geographical Notes
on Louisiana with a Map of the State of Louisiana."

[illegible][illegible]

منه

W. Michael Foster

William Lloyd

29 November 1812.

On the 4th of this month one of the heaviest rains
ever known in this country began and lasted with slight
intermissions about three days. The river is now rising
within three feet of being as high as at the spring freshets.
This extraordinary rise of the waters appears to have been
general to the westward; it must have greatly obstructed
the operations of the volunteers, and has prevented any
communication with the neighboring provinces until
yesterday when a single letter was received. I know not how
by other means from Mr. Magee, a copy of which I have the
honour to transmit herewith: it is the only information
received from him since his departure from his idad.
Dr. Labadie is near the sea coast about 45 miles south of San Antonio
it appears certain that we must have news of something
decisive from there in the course of a week. I apprehend
from the style of this letter that Magee must have been some
way or other greatly deceived: his deviation to Labadie
confirms that suspicion, for it seems almost injudicious
movement; if he delays his march upon San Antonio and
suffers the Spanish chiefs to protract the campaign it may
prove fatal to his enterprise.

"Labadia 14 November 1812"

"Dear Sir": We are in possession of this place, and our men
in sight. They are a really set of treacherous cowards. God
never made greater villains. I have tried to get a fight out of
them. Yesterday, we killed 7 or 8 and wounded many. That
our Captain Stevens and eighteen men to save them. I fight
he was opposed to and he was and fifty. We had our men
killed, or rather butchered as they killed him after they
took him, and were wounded. Nothing has taken place
to day. The fort is a square stone work with two bastions.
Each side is over hundred yards long. It contains a large
well built stone church, one building where are a few
long for quarters and a guard house. We have plenty
of beef and bread and do not want, if they were not
satisfactions. Yours sincerely. Signed A. W. Magill

I have the honor to be with the very great
respect Sir your most obediently
humble servant.

Wm. Baker

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington

St. Petersburg

25 December 1812

Dear Sir,
I have been waiting for news from the
eastern side, but nothing has reached here until the
17th instant when Mr. de la Motte arrived from the Volynsk
camp at La Bakhia, by him I learned the letters have the honor
to transmit herewith together with a copy of a report furnished
me by Mr. de la Motte of the operations of the expedition from the time
of their arrival at La Bakhia until his departure on the 25th ultimo.
These papers speak for themselves and require few comments.
As the letters speak the language of despair as to the object of
the expedition, and as it may be the difference in valor
of the two armies the Spanish army has the advantage in
address and management, there seems to be few chances of the
success of this expedition. There are all in the mouth of a battle and
must be known here very soon. I have thought it proper to
adjoint to the enclosed papers a copy of my letter in reply to Mr.
Mayer, as I wish the government to know the exact measure
of my exertions in this affair.
The return of such an army of armed men on this point is what
most of them have in their hands as the means of doing it, and
it is an object regarding the safety of the government, but it is
doubtful whether any thing can be done in time to meet the
contingency. I have been giving Governor Blaisdell all information
on the subject.
Mr. de la Motte informs me that the numerical force of the two
armies is about equal, but that the volunteers count only about
six hundred men well armed and to be depended on; that there
is no information from the interior, but he judges from the small

Governor Salcedo has been able to collect for the defense of his province that the revolution still continues. The decided nature of the news has brought in a large number of people, one in going to the expense of an expedition to the coast and another one to wait the departure of the mail by sea to the coast. Something decisive may arrive. — 27 December 1812.

Since writing the above information, I have received from Nacagdoctes that an expedition from the army has arrived at Lundy and may be expected here very soon. The report is, that on the morning of the 26 last a detachment of eighty Volunteers attacked an advanced post of the Spaniards and carried it after a slaughter of about 50 Spaniards, without the loss of a man on their part. A report is reported to bring on a general battle, which is accompanied by the appearance at that critical moment of large bodies of Cavalry from the interior. Not knowing what their object might be the victorious detachment withdrew to a place which they occupied without loss, and the battle was ended. It afterwards appeared to the great joy of the volunteers, that the strangers in question were composed of about two hundred republicans from the town of Lundy in the province of Monterey the birth place of Don Bernardo, come to join their standards. They also report that the utmost disagreement prevailed in Governor Salcedo's camp, and his men were deserting in considerable numbers to the Republicans. The publicity of the councils of the volunteers has caused in my mind strong doubts of their success, unless they

should be very much facilitated by circumstances, and
in case of such failure it appears to me that my longer
stay on this point, must be without any object of public
utility for them, there can be no possible chance of my procuring
this way to my destination, but as the Government offers no
obstacles to my direct return to Washington I have determined
to wait here until I am informed of the pleasure of the
Government as to my stay.

I have the honor to be with very
great respect Sir your most
obedient humble servant.

Wm. Thaler

The Honorable

James M. Smith

Secretary of State

Washington.

W. Williams Thaler.

Dec 1812

25th November 1812.

La Bahia

In behalf of myself and the inhabitants of this Province.
My best friend. The great desire I have ever had of liberating my
country from European domination, and of placing it under
a liberal form of government has always animated me to
expose myself to the greatest dangers, and to leave nothing
in suspense. I shake of that yoke, and attain the good
I desire for my brethren. On the 7th inst. in the evening we
took this place of La Bahia without any difficulty. All
the inhabitants from Matagorda to this place wish to shake
of the oppressive yoke, and desire that I should institute
such a government and constitution as I may judge con-
ducive to their felicity, placing some Americans in the command
of the towns, or as I may judge proper, provided that they
are secured from ever again returning under any European
government; and that they be relieved from the present oppressive
fiscal system; their holy religion be respected with their families
and possessions. This is what all the inhabitants wish whom
I have communicated desire and expect from me. And during
my friends the good disposition of this Province for me to put
in practice the desires nearest to my heart, as I have often said
to you, that the happiest day of my life will be that of the union
of the two Americas, which we now desire: and I being in
my own country offer to effect it, on two conditions; first
that you remain with me to prevent me from erring, &
second that a sufficient military force to secure what we
have conquered from the enemy be furnished us with
all possible brevity. On these terms we offer ourselves to the
American government, regarding again as the most interesting
point, that a military force for our security be immediately
sent, and for the defense of this Province, and of the immense
and fertile regions of which it is composed. We also pray that
our families in Matagorda and in vicinity may be protected,
as the cruelty of the enemy publishes his intention to put
them to the sword.

If we obtain what we desire of the American Government,
we are ready to sign with our hands the most solemn
contract, wherein these conditions shall be expressed in
the clearest manner. And now we beg of our General
in the most earnest manner that he communicate without
delay these our wishes to the United States, and to all
persons who may be able to serve us in the acquisition
of our happiness.

Signed: José Bernardo Gutiérrez, Com.
in chief of the republican army
encamped at La Bahía.

By order of the General

José Fuentes

Secretary

Pedro Prácula

Captain

Fernando Guzmán

Lieutenant

Gugorio Ortega

Ensign

Juan García

Sergeant

The above is a true translation of the original forwarded
on the 27 December 1812 by mail via Belém and Imperial
city friend. We are entombed in this fortress and are besieged
by the enemy: he has attacked us several times, but with
great fear and caution; his strongest attack was yesterday,
he attacked us on two points with four cannon; he fired about
56 shot; we had four slightly wounded; of the enemy
seven were killed and an officer and eight wounded: two of
their Indian allies were also killed. We shall remain but
a few days in this place, as our provisions will fail, and
if the enemy are not undriven from where in which they
are held by the Europeans, and persist in besieging us, we shall
be forced to evacuate this place and fight our way to where
we can obtain provisions, while we are capable to do so, or
to take leave of the enemy. It may be that our affairs
will change their aspect, as the Valiente Americans are determined
to conquer or perish, and the defeated troops of the enemy
do not can fight from what we learn and from what

we saw at their attack yesterday, when their officers were
forced to urge the soldiers into their ranks when they
approached us, and we know that many have deserted
and others have sent word that they did not desert to us
as not knowing but the Americans would kill them for
having fought with them. Of the Spaniards who marched
with us some have deserted to the enemy as soon as Salado
said he would drive us from this place and occupy it himself.
Then from pure cowardice they left us, but now after seeing
the valour of the Americans, not even a woman will leave us,
and as soon as we obtain something like a victory over them
things will change entirely in our favor, for all wish very
success, but they want confidence in our force, for comp-
and with their fears of the Europeans it appears small
to them. Whatever may be my fate I shall always be attached
to the government of North America. If you could continue
to furnish us with some relief and would join us, you and
I would treat this subject with the greatest prudence, every
thing would be as we desire it, not a drop of blood would
be spilled, and this country would be happy. Decision my
friends in this business may decide the fate of a Kingdom
Offer my respectful compliments to all persons the President
and Secretaries of State and of war. I desire to serve them, and
shall ever retain the deepest sense of gratitude for the many
favors they have conferred on me. Signed / Don Bernardo Gutierrez

A true translation from the original. Wm. Thaler

the arrival of the troops, and we were not being de-
ceived until in possession of that Garrison. Governor Salas
having withdrawn the troops from that place some time
previous in order to unite the whole force of the Province to
meet and intercept us on the road leading from Mazagual
to San Antonio, and was encamped at the river Guadalupe
twelve leagues from that place. His encountering parties
discovered our trail beyond the river Colorado, when he
immediately marched for La Bahia where he arrived I think
about six days after us. Some skirmishing took place, but
to very little effect, yet in every attack our men had a decided
advantage and he retired with much bravery. Several
of the inhabitants of La Bahia left the place and even said
to have joined the opposite party. I believe mostly from a doubt
that our force was not sufficient to carry into effect the revolution
in opposition Governor Salas's troops that consisted of about
seven hundred and fifty men, the most part regulars under
extraordinary pay, and commanded by Europeans, and besides
entirely dependent on the existence of their army. In fact in every
contestation I had with them individually it was their
courage alone, and I must say that the inconsiderable
population of the Province gives rise to such fears, and
makes the first steps in their march very difficult for us of
government very difficult on this frontier. Also Don
Robinson an agent of the United States Government to the
Commandant General at Chiniqua who passed us at the
Trinity and arrived at San Antonio some time before we
went on, was received and permitted to proceed which
circumstance gave Governor Salas an opportunity to
prepare the people to operate against us, by haranguing
them publicly, saying you must now be convinced of
what I have always told you, that this party coming on
is nothing more than a band of vagabonds, that has no
other object in view but to plunder and savage your
country, and even take from you your wives and
daughters. Now you see is an agent from the Government
of the United States with whom we are at peace; he has
been received and has passed on to the place of his destination,
and who assures me that his government has not authorized
any such expedition into this Province, nor even has any
knowledge of them, that he believes they are only a party

out leaves and such like that have gathered in the front
and that their object is nothing but plunder. This and
similar language was held forth to the people even by
their priests instructed by the Governor to do so. Several
of the inhabitants of La Bahia informed me of this on
our arrival there and those that knew the contrary told
me that nothing had or could have operated so much
against our cause as the unfortunate circumstances of
that Agents appearing at the moment he did, and
expressed great surprise and regret that we had not
prevented his coming on before us. I don't say nor do
I believe that Doctor Robinson made any improper
observations respecting our expedition or the individuals
of it, but his speaking the Spanish language very
imperfectly, and not having any conversation but with
the chiefs gave Governor Salado an opportunity of telling
the people and his troops, what he thought would best
suit his purpose.

Some few days after Governor Salado arrived before
La Bahia several of the soldiers of San Antonio, and
some of its inhabitants that had joined our party
at the Sabine and at Acogachino in whom great
confidence was placed treacherously conspired to
deliver up our ^{houses} ~~horses~~ ^{travellers} to the enemy, and surrounded
going of at the same time themselves, this gave rise to
much discontent for the moment among our officers &
men, and after some deliberations Colonel Allague thought
it expedient, and did order assembling of the field officers
and captains of companies to deliberate and determine
on what manner we were to act for the future, for our
own safety and progress. It was unanimously agreed on
to make propositions to Governor Salado and Col. Herrera
who acted in concert with him for our retiring from the Govern-
ment, alleging that we had been treacherously deceived
by the inhabitants of the province as to their wishes. A flag
was sent and received, some letters passed, the result
of which was an interview that took place between Col.
Allague and Col. Murray on our part & Governor Salado
Col. Herrera & Lieut. Colo. Arco on the other part.

All that ceremony and respect observed between Nations on similar occasions was duly attended to on this, the interview lasted some hours but nothing satisfactory to our party was obtained; the point on which they differed principally was respecting the inhabitants or Quiches that had taken up arms with us. Our proposition was that they should receive a full and ample pardon, be permitted to return to their families without being molested in their persons or properties or at liberty to retire with us to the U. S. as they might think proper. Governor Salcedo said he was authorized and offered to grant them their lives, but that they must remain at the disposition of their governments to undergo such other punishments as might be found expedient to inflict on them for having rebelled against their lawful sovereign. Col. Allague & Mr. Murray returned, a council of officers was held the advice of the volunteers taken and I believe there was scarce a dissenting one from a determination to die with their arms in their hands rather than deliver up a single individual of the government that had taken up arms with them, and such was the answer sent to Governor Salcedo and Colonel Merriam, where hostilities recommenced, and on the 23^d November they drew up all their force and began an attack on our fort by commanding it and the village with four mounted pieces of artillery say 3 and 4 pounders, sixty shot were fired to no effect except one ball which by accident took off the right hand of one of our Volunteers. Several of our companies were ordered out to prevent their taking possession of the houses in the village, they were placed in different directions and succeeded; some firing of small arms took place at different times in the course of their cannonading but at too great a distance to do execution, until between 3 and 4 o'clock in the evening when two of our rifle companies came into contact with their left wing consisting of more than 200 men cavalry and infantry, a brisk fire was kept up for some time; the enemy was obliged to retreat with the loss of six men including an officer

that we know of, and it was reported from their camp
the next day that seven were wounded. Three of our
men were slightly wounded, not one killed. The men
having fired intently over them. So that their Excellencies
missed their aim, nor could they with three times the
force have injured us.

The 25th in the morning I was ordered to Stagoagachus by
Col. Allague. I left our men in good spirits, they had
still a plenty of beef and mutton; there was plenty of
ammunition in the garrison, they had four field
pieces well mounted say 3 and 4 pounders; the gun
smiths were repairing the small arms that were out of
order and Colonel Allague assured me that his decided
intention was to make an attack on the enemies
camp in a very few days after I started, and in fact
it was the wish of all most all his men, and all appeared
to have the most sanguine hopes of victory. Since I
left La Bahia I have not heard from them, but am
waiting and expect news every moment. They had a
sufficient supply of corn for four months.

The above is a true copy of the original forwarded
me by Edmund Davenport. Wm. M. Allen

enclosed in Mr. Shaler's
Decr 25. 1812.

65

Amigo mio: estamos metidos en esta fortificación:
el enemigo nos tiene puesto sitio: nos ha dado algunos
ataques. pero con mucho miedo. el ataque que nos die-
ron ayer fue el mas fuerte nos atacaron por dos -
puertas con 4 Cañones nos tiraron 56 Cañonazos. hubo
de nra. parte 4 heridos no de riesgo; del enemigo hu-
bo 7 muertos con un oficial y 8 heridos, y 2 indios Coman-
chis de log. los alludan murieron tambien. Estamos
en esta plaza poro dia porq. faltan los viveres; y
a las tropas enemigas no se desengañan de los engaños
en que los tienen los Gachupines, y persisten en pelear
con nosotros, no será preciso evacuar la plaza y
salir peleando hasta donde encontremos viveres, mientras
tenemos socorros o despediremos a los enemigos. puede ser
que muden las cosas de aspecto porque los voleros ame-
ricanos desean morir o vencer; y las tropas engañadas
no quieren pelear segun es sabido y lo que vimos en el
ataque de ayer q. a golpes hacian los oficiales animarse
a los soldados, y salvarlos q. se estan deserciendo muchos.

y otros nos han embiado à decir que no se vienen à
reunir con nosotros p.^a no saben si los matarían los
americanos porque han peleado con ellos. De los es-
pañoles que nos han acompañado se han hido algunos con
los enemigos luego que supieron q.^e Solredo decía q.^e se sali-
esen de la plaza porque la iba acabar; y de pura
cobardía se han hido: pero ahora que han viendo el va-
lor de los americanos, ni los mugers se quieren huir; y lue-
go que tengamos alguna victoria sobre ellos será la cosa
enteramente en nuestro favor, porq.^e no hai quien no desee que
gane yo pero desconfian de los pocas fuerças, que comparados
con el mucho miedo que tienen a los gachupines se les hacen
pocos. Quisiera que sea mi suerte desear y amo al Gobierno
del Norte America. Si v. puede dar alguna providencia de
que buelva algun socorro y que nos podamos juntar yo y v.
trataremos este asunto con la mayor prudencia, y todo será
como desearnos y no se derramará una gota de sangre; y será este
pais feliz. Amigo la pronta resolución en estos asuntos han
la felicidad prospera de un Reyno. Mandele v. de mi parte al
Señor Presidente, y Secretario de Estado, y Guerra muchas expre-
siones, y q.^e no duncanse hasta q.^e sea capaz de servirlos, y q.^e vivan
agradeciendo los grandes favores q.^e me hicieron. Godínez

66
607 Coronel D. Guillermo Shaler. Bahia 25 de Setiembre de 1812.
Yo y los Avitantes de esta Provincia

Me mas verdadero amigo: los grandes deseos q. siempre he tenido de
vivir en mi pais del Gobierno Europeo; y ponerlo bajo un Gobierno li-
beral, me han siempre animado a exponerme a los mayores peligros, y no pa-
donar medio alguno que halla de sedir al bien que deseo a mis hermanos.

Desde el dia 7 en la noche tomamos esta plaza de la Bahia sin ningun
trabajo; todos los Avitantes desde Nacogdoches hasta aqui desean sacudir el yugo
go opresor, y desean q. yo les ponga un gobierno, y Constituciones lo que Tengan
mas convenientes ^{establecidas} poniendo algunas Americanas al modo de los pueblos

o como a mi me parezca conveniente; Con tal q. sea bajo la seguridad
de que no se cohe sobre ellos nunca Tomas ningun Gobierno Europeo, y
que se les quite de las gabelas; se respete la Religion Christiana, las fa-
milias y porciones: esto es lo que todos los Avitantes con quien me he comu-
nicado desean y esperan de mi: y viendo yo amigo mio la buena disposicion
en que esta esta Provincia para que yo pueda poner en practica aquellos deseos

que ~~arden en mi~~ pecho (como muchas veces dije a V.) que no abria dia de ma-
llor gusto para mi, que la Union de las dos Americas; y ahora lo desearia,
y yo estando en mi pais lo ofresco hacer, con solo dos cosas, que V. este a mi
lado para no errar, y la segunda que con la mayor prontitud se nos manden
socorros de tropas para asegurar lo que tenemos ganado a los Enemigos, y ofre-
semos al Gobierno Americano, con tal, que como asunto el mas interesante
nos manden con la mayor prontitud los socorros para la seguridad de esta
provincia y la inmensa y fertile extensiones de que se compone. Pedimos que
se socorran las familias que tenemos en Nacogdoches y Trinidad, porque
la crueldad de nros. Enemigos publica q. los van a pasar a cuchillo.

Obteniendo lo que pedimos del Gobierno Americano estaremos pre-
tos a firmar con nuestros puños lemas solemnemente a seguridad en
donde con toda claridad explicaremos esto mismo que deseamos

y ahora pedimos con toda nra voluntad a nro General que lo
Comunique a los Estados Unidos con la mayor prontitud a las personas
q^{as} pueden darnos socorro para asegurar nra felicidad

José Bernardo Gutiérrez
Com^{te} en Jefe del Ejército
Republicano acantonado en la
India.

Por mandado de sus señorías
Abas Fuentes

Secret^o

Pedro Procha

Capⁿ

Juan Guareas

Jen^{te}

Gregorio Amador

Alferez

Juan Garcia

Carab^{to}

La Bahia Nov 25th 1812

Dr Sir

By Capt Deveau port
who leaves me on particular
business I write... We are dif-
ferently received in this country
to what we expected & indeed
you have no conception of
the treachery of these people. I
have nothing to depend on but my
Americans & that is but a bad one.
My hopes of effecting a Revolution
in this country with the means
I now hold, are entirely blasted
but still I am strong enough to
open my road, whatever course
I chuse to go. — I now by the
request of Genl Bernardo, will men-
tion what he wishes (& I most
sincerely desire) may take place.
That the American Govt would take
possession of this country as far
as the River Grande del Norte.
This, he says, is the wish of the
inhabitants — they had much rather
come under the U States, if

they will send troops enough to
protect them, than to remain in
their present situation - ~~And~~ ^{And} ~~know~~
sly fools, they, believing, our force
too small will not join us, but
help the hand that scourges them
I refer you to Devereport for
a relation of our little skirmish
with the enemy -

Your sincere friend
H. Maye
Cf

Wm Thaler Esq

Dear Sir

St Albans

10 December 1842

68

Yours of the 12th ultimo, I duly received by Mr. Davenport.
You must seriously for the interest of the cause which you appear
to be pleased. But you offer to capitulate, and I am not one
for I do not perceive that anything has occurred more than what
any ordinary man must have anticipated. Give me leave to assume
that, if you are not ~~able to~~ ~~and~~ destroy such a force as he
opposes against you, you have no just claim to the confidence
of the people of that country, and should never of the name of
undertaking such an enterprise. They did it not because they are
that your money would never have been secured to exchange
flags with you, and have agreed to meet you on a footing of
equality but from a conviction of his weakness? If you attack
that money and they have to battle you must be victorious,
when all parties and factions will join you, and if they
do not you may then return with glory to your own country.
The lower deeds of fortune, and would hail you with enthusiasm.
As the enemy now have the advantage over you of knowing
that you can be induced to capitulate. I repeat that any counsel
in my power to give would be like mustard after dinner:
unless you make the attack Davenport informs me you must
wait when he left you, when I doubt not but you will have
as much cause for gratulation as you now appear to have of
despair. You must excuse the frankness of this letter on
such subjects we should be candid. No person has been more
jealous of your fame than myself, and none so desirous to
sincerely that you should by your conduct in this expe-
dition for risk to your friends and your country an issue

for undertaking it. I marvel very much that you do not
have repairs going to and from your camp almost
daily. It has an appearance of business. Briefs should have
the appearance at least of being well provided; it enables
them to keep up the spirit of the men for common men are
like children, easily amused, and as easily disappointed.
It appears to me that you can hardly expect again to have
so fair a chance of displaying ^{on such} your military capacity, now
most of the stratagems of war that we read of as practiced
by great Captains are to be played off against you again; but
in such situations a man of talents distinguishes himself
from the more common man: he shines, and adorns by his
address to raise himself above his equals.

There is no prospect of a fair with England, as the contrary
every thing shows that the war will be prosecuted with vigor,
and I think there can be no doubt but that Congress will
early in this session adopt some measure tantamount
to declaration of war against Spain: the situation of the
Florida's sum positively to require it. If therefore you can
obtain possession of San Antonio and make a stand there
the situation of your otherwise friends will be eligible, and
your prospects fair. It is no time now to multiply letters
therefore I do not write Don Juanito, please inform me
to him, and inform him that I will attend to what he has
written me. If the above mentioned measures are adopted
his proposals may merit consideration. Sam^l H.

A. W. Mager Esq.

20. Jan 18 13.

Mr. Thaler-

Correspondence with

Colo Mc Gee:

inclosed in Mr. Thaler 25th Jan
1892

Matanzas

69

10 January 1813

Sir,

Since I had the honor of addressing you on the 25 ultimo, no certain information has been received from the quarters until yesterday, when Mr Ruben Roff of Virginia Major of the Illinois volunteers arrived from this camp at La Bahia, which he left on the 22 ultimo. Mr Roff is a young man of intelligence and good character. The following is what he has communicated to me. There has been no occurrence of consequence, or material change in the situation of that army since the departure of Daumport. The reports of our joining them from the interior are unfounded. They have lost in different skirmishes since their arrival three six men killed, five wounded and thirteen prisoners. He believes the Spaniards have lost upwards of sixty killed and about forty prisoners, twenty one of whom are in confinement and the others have joined the volunteers. He says that Mr Magee has been in a very low state of health since he left the vicinity and is now in a deep decline, whether from a debility of mind consequent to ill health, or from an absence of the talents he was supposed to possess, his conduct has been marked with such weakness and palpable incapacity, that he has entirely lost the confidence of his army. Since the attempt to capitulate, he has contrary to the opinions of his officers ^{made} given for a retreat back. His baggage was packed up, when on the evening of the night of these intended departures, the whole army protested

against the measles, and proposed to remove him from
the command. This was prevented by the interference of his
friends, and it was determined to send Mr Rags to this place
and hold their positions until his return. His object is to
bring on several tribes of Indians to the number of about
two hundred warriors, who had volunteered to their services
and about fifty Americans and natives from Navajo country.
He informs me that they are all well armed, and will rendez-
vous at Linnity on the 25 instants: he leaves here himself
on his return tomorrow. Mr Rags represents the situation
of the army as very favorable, they have a supply of
corn for six months with economy, and the whole country
swarms with cattle; they are well supplied with ammuni-
tion, & have one hundred thousand in their treasury;
they have adopted the articles of war of the United States,
the men are in excellent spirits, and their position is tenable
against three times their force. The Spanish force instead
of augmenting is dwindling away by daily desertions, &
he thinks that if the volunteers were commanded by an
officer who thinks that the campaign ought to be immediately
ended in their favor by a vigorous attack on Governor
Salcedo's camp, which he says is determined on at
all events on his return: he does not believe Maguel will
live till then, but he thinks that at all events his removal
from the command will become a positive necessity,
where their lieutenant, Colonel Samuel ^{Kemper} Kemper

will succeed him. Kimppe is a man of much courage
and firmness, an excellent executive officer, but of no
education, and a doubtful capacity for chief command.
Don Bernardo has the rank of General but he serves
for no other purpose than to give a Mexican character
to the army. How this reputation will terminate, it is
now impossible for me to conjecture, to arrange measures
their situation seems the finest that could be desired,
but it is probable that the want of talents and union among
their leaders will paralyze their advantages. It appears
however from every information that I can obtain, that there
is no danger of their returning into this frontier very soon,
unless some very extraordinary accident befalls them.
There are a number of reports respecting the situation of
the interior, among others that Chihuahua is taken by
the republicans, but they are so doubtful and vague
that I forbear repeating them.

I have the honor to be with very
great respect, Sir your most
faithful, obedient servant,

Wm. H. Allen

The Honorable

James C. McCalister

Secretary of State

Washington

March 10th 1879

1879

Major [unclear] returned
from [unclear] army which
was well supplied with
provisions, though he
in good spirits. [unclear]
who had health had lost
the confidence of his
army. Major [unclear]
was to return with a
reconnaissance of [unclear]
in [unclear] - [unclear]

Statekitchies

23 January 1813

Sir,

Since I had the honor to address you on the 10
instant, an express has arrived here from the Illinois Volunteer
camp at La Bahia which he left on the 6 instant. The letters
have since mentioned several successful skirmishes: otherwise,
the situation of the army appears not to be in any manner
changed since the departure of Mr. Rafs, except the desertion
of eight men who have arrived here.

The same express reports the arrival by sea on the coast near
Hinity of one hundred men from New Orleans: they sent two
of this number to the former place for provisions, and
mules to transport their baggage which were furnished.
I presume this reinforcement is principally composed of
french from New Orleans, Lafourche & Attacapas, but I
imagine the number is undoubtably less than is reported.
Mr. Rafs has returned here again, to meet the Caddo chief by
appointment, whose interests he was recommended to obtain,
but as that chief has not yet appeared he informs me that
he shall positively leave here tomorrow for Hinity. He will
probably arrive at La Bahia in the course of twenty days
when something decisive will be undertaken.

I have the honor to be with
very great respect, Sir

Your most faithful

humble servant, Wm. Shaler

The Honorable

Jessellence

Secretary of State

Washington.

Northampton 23rd Jan^y 1813.

Accounts have been
received from Mr. Freeman
of the having had several
see report elsewhere
of the being reinforced
by 100 men from New
Orleans by the way
of the Treaty of New Orleans.

23 Jan^y 1813
Mr. Shaker

State histories

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Sir

8 February 1813

Since I had the honor of addressing you on the 23 January no important intelligence has been received here from the westward. Amos arrived yesterday from Stacagdahus who reports, that the Pawnee, the ^{Iron Corners} ~~Iron Corners~~, and several other small tribes of Indians had assembled on the banks of the rio delas brisas to the number of five hundred warriors; and the oklahamas, the Comhatties and the Chaataws to the number of two hundred on the Trinity when they are waiting the arrival of Old Red to march with him to reinforce the Illinois volunteers at La Bahia. The latter passed thro' Stacagdahus on his return nine days ago: he will also be attended by about sixty Americans, & creoles of Trinity. Thus as yet are mere reports, but their truth or falsehood will be known in a very few days.

The Caddo chief is now here. This respectable Indian has resisted every inducement offered him by both parties to join either side, and declares that he will never engage in war but under the legal standards of the United States.

I have the honor to be with the very
great respect. Sir your most
faithful humble servant

Wm. Mallon

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington.

Northaker 6th Feb 1873

Certain Files of history
are all to be ready to
join Major Pop and
return to the scenery

Fort Claiborne

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25 February 1813

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th November with its inclosures. Since mine of the 3rd instant two young men have arrived here from La Bahia which place they left by permission on the 11th ultimo. They report the army to be in the best spirits and in every tolerable state of discipline: they always maintain a decided superiority over the Spaniards in their frequent skirmishes, and are now by all accounts as vigorous and sure of ultimate success as they were a short time since broken spirited, and desponding. The first deserters from Governor Salado were a lieutenant and several men who arrived in their camp a few days before their departure, they report the loss of the Spaniards since the beginning of the campaign to be above one hundred and fifty, and that their whole force is about one thousand men, two thirds of which are effective. All the letters and reports from that army represent Mr. Magee as having entirely lost their confidence, and that he will certainly be forced to resign the command on the return of old Pope. The latter arrived at his city on the 3rd instant, on his return it is not yet known how many number of Indians will join him: indeed from the variety of contradictory reports and the firmness of the Caddo chief who has great influence in the councils of all the tribes between this and the Rio Grande I apprehend that there is very little reliance to be placed on the Indians. It appears certain however that he will at all events take on with him about eighty American & Mexican Volunteers.

The report respecting the landing of men on the coast from
the Orleans proves to be that fifteen men in an open boat
have arrived there in very great distress.

From the activity and persevering character of Mr. Reps I
expect that he has by this time joined the army, and I
hope in consequence to have it in my power by the next
mail to communicate something decisive relative to
this expedition. The reports from the interior of Illinois
are so vague and uncertain that I forbear to repeat them.
I have never heard a syllable from Doctor Robinson
since his arrival at Coahuilla &

I have the honor to be with
very great respect Sir your
most faithful humble servant
Wm. M. Allen

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington

Wm. Shaler

Feb 21. 1813

The army at La Bahia in
good spirits

had rec^d the report of
30 Nov.

Stathilachy

26 February 1813

Sir,

By an assistant to Stathilachy I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter received at the post office here from Pitty Bering with a packet of dispatches marked public known but not signed. The post master communicated them to me for my advice. I am inclined to forward the dispatches as he was requested, which he informs me he will do.

An express has just arrived from La Bahia. The following extracts of a letter from an intelligent correspondent in Acapulco together with the paper herewith enclosed contain all the news brought by this courier.

"February 19. We have just had an express from La Bahia who brings news to the 10 instant. Mr. Sompagnat at my request will hand you copies of two official communications, one in English, the other in Spanish they are essentially the same / please to return them taking as they are to be sent further. Colonel Magae is dead after a lingering illness. Kemper has the command. General Odair is reported to command. May I ask you if you think the U. S. will approve of his being employed? Major Rep is still in this neighborhood hunting for Indians. Captain Gaines has started"

"from intimacy with near one hundred men."
have replied to the questions respecting General Abner
that it did not appear to me, that the Government
could have any opinion to give on the subject. The
Captain Gaines above mentioned calls himself cousin
to Lieutenant Colonel Gaines. The style and diction of the
official instructions above mentioned appear to me
to be those of a Mr. Geronimus of the faction, who
is without dispute the ablest man in that army, but
as he has the misfortune to be a Frenchman he cannot
command.

I have the honor to be with very great
respects, Sir your most faithful
humble servant Wm. Haller

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington.

Marshall 21st Feb
1873.

Relation to the
city under the command
of Messrs

"
To the Postmaster of
Natchitoches."

"Pitts Burg 29 Dec. 1812"

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Dear Sir I am directed by Colonel Nathl. Bagnwell who is an agent of the Mexican patriots, and also in the confidence of our government, to request that you will have the goodness to forward by express immediately the letter which goes by this mail to Natchitoches addressed to Genl. Burrardo Vellague commanding the patriotic army in the province of Texas New Mexico per mail post paid. If the country should be considered a state that it would not be safe for any person to go on alone, you will please to engage two trusty, honest, and capable persons to go on with it to the head quarters of Burrardo and Vellague and they will be amply rewarded for their time & trouble, either by B. Vell. or by an order drawn on Colonel Bagnwell at the city of Washington which he is most agreeable to them.

You are particularly requested and desired not to lose a moments time in forwarding this despatch, and to write a letter to Col. Bagnwell addressed to him at Washington so that he may be apprised that the despatch has gone on in safety to B. Vell.

Col. Bagnwell is now here, but leaves this place in a day or two for Washington. As he was not acquainted with any person at Natchitoches he thought it would be safest and surest for me to write to you requesting your good offices in the business. Your particular attention to the business, as the despatch is of consequence will greatly oblige all concerned.

"I am very respectfully &c."

(Signed) "Wm. Johnston"

"To the officer commanding
the reinforcements coming
to the aid of the U. S. Army."

"Headquarters La Bahia"
9 February 1813.

"Sir, Having observed some movements
in the camp of the enemy indicative of some thing more
than usual I have thought it most prudent to despatch
the bearer of this to give you such information as is in my
power and of service to you. The enemy consisting of from
1200 to 1400 according to their statements as obtained from
deserters, are encamped on the opposite side of the river
San Antonio. They occupy two positions; the one in a mission
where they are pretty well defended by a stone wall; the
not supposed to be their main force, an encampment without
entrenchments, tho' this may change from day to day, about
two miles from this place, and about half a mile from
the ellision of our aid. They are in general armed, but
I suppose from 200 to 300 may be without fire arms. The
bearer of this will be able to inform you of the best plan
of meeting this force, but it may probably be better when
you approach near enough to send some person of confidence
to give information in time that we may inform you
of any change that may take place. The enemy have six
four pounders, with one or more they may attempt to attack
you on your way. I wish you to bear your guard to
prevent surprise, spy well before you. Their movements
may be so quiet, that every precaution should be used on
your part. If, as there is little doubt in this case, the person
to whom this is addressed should be Major Ross I have to
observe that the camp on the same side of the river with
the fort has been abandoned last night. Since the departure

"of ellajos Raf them enemy have received a reinforcement
of as they say, one hundred and sixty men, but I am informed
they are badly equipped and worn soldiers. They brought
with them three cannon, yet from the leaden & brass balls
which they have fired at us I imagine their stock of ammuni-
tion is not large. Our remains nearly the same as
when ellajos Raf left us, except a few more cannon balls
which the enemy salute us with occasionally. They have
lost many men in an attack which they made on the fort
some short time since. Our loss was trifling. One Negro,
Thomas, killed and two or three wounded. Three killed
and wounded were in a skirmish preceding the attack.
Providence has protected us in a most extraordinary manner.
We have always had and still have plenty of provisions.
We have taken eight prisoners since the departure of W.
Raf and gained the same number of deserters from the
enemy. Every thing is flattening except the uneasiness
of the men arising from receiving no information from
you. Every moment of delay is dangerous, from ourselves
however more than from the enemy. If you could
surprise the enemy do it by all means, I mean those
who may be sent out to intercept you. A victory even there
in the present state of affairs is equal to a general victory
and the peace will be concluded in our favor. Let your
communications to us be verbal, as much as possible, never
the less writing something to blind the enemy if they
should intercept the courier."

/Signed/ José Bernardo Gutiérrez.

Genl. of the U. S. Army."

N.B. The bearer returns immediately

Matichilachus

March 13 1813

Sir,

By an indirect occasion to Matichilachus
I have the honor to inform you that an express has just
arrived here with letters from the Mexican camp at
La Bahia which confirm the intelligence previously received
by despatches and communicated by my letter of the 5th.
The papers I have the honor to enclose herewith contain
the best accounts of those occurrences, and as they are
corroborated by many other letters and by all reports
from that quarter, they deserve to be full credit.
General O'Brien is again urgently solicited to go out
and take the command.

I engaged a confidential person who was going out
to Matichilachus to make inquiry of the despatches men-
tioned in my last, respecting Doctor Robinson. He has
just returned and informs me that he heard of those
persons that Doctor Robinson left San Antonio with
an escort for Coaguila in company with the wound
father "Huerta" and "Salza" and an American resident
in that country, by the name of Quirk, State prisoners;
and that on their arrival in Coaguila the Doctor
was also arrested and confined: since when

they have heard nothing further of him: they further
say that the reason of his arrest, as reported at Governor
Valued's headquarters was his having given false
information of the march of the volunteers &

have the honor to be with very
great respect, Sir your most
faithful humble servant

Wm. Mather

The Honorable

James Mather

Secretary of State

Washington

Head Quarters

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La Bahia 24 February 1813

Since the last express sent to you on the 9th I have daily expected the arrival of some intelligence from you. You may easily conceive the anxiety of the troops taken as of your success and the occasion which the protracted delay has excited.

I am now happy to have it in my power to communicate to you the success attending the republican arms at this place as also in Lafflonia: on the morning of the 18th inst. a general action took place here in which the number of soldiers ^{four} was brought to a fair share by the republicans, who with astonishing bravery completely defeated the enemy, with the loss of 64 prisoners and about one hundred and fifty killed and wounded on their part, and only two killed and seven wounded slightly on ours: the latter are nearly recovered. On the morning of the 19th inst. the enemy's camp was discovered to be evacuated, and the troops on their march towards San Antonio: they have progressed very slowly, as by information received this day they had only got about thirty miles from here yesterday: from every information it appears uncertain that Salcedo can keep his army together until he reaches San Antonio.

At Buay de Ollos a division of the republican army of about five thousand men have defeated the royalists and taken about five hundred prisoners, with a great quantity of arms. At San Antonio the republicans are numerous and are impatiently waiting our arrival: they say that if they had arms they could have possession of the town.

"Lieutenant Orr, who will deliver you this, will return from
whenever he meets you with all possible expedition, by whom
you will communicate the news you have had in procuring
men, arms, ammunition, clothing, and other objects
of your mission. The money remains in the treasury and
appropriated to meet your engagements, and from appearances
we shall soon have a plenty more.

You will dispatch an express immediately to Kinney, as respects
you are now on this side of it, to be continued down to San Antonio,
and to state the terms. You will give information to the friends of
the Republican cause that the road is now completely open
to this Port, and the provisions may be considered as an open,
that any articles of merchandise for the use of the army or
of the citizens will be admitted free of duty, by land or water,
that a Post will be established immediately at Elata good
and some troops stationed there: it will also be frequently
visited by troops from this place so as to keep the road open
and safe for any thing that may be brought into that Port.
If you have not yet left Kinney you will send on the men
You may have collected there without delay, even if you
should not have more than one hundred Americans,
and what Indians you may have as a detachment, so as
to join the army here, as I know not at what moment we
may be called on to assist the Republicans of San Antonio,
and all the we may not require their aid, yet the mere appearance
of our force must be of great service; they can come with
safety in small divisions, and will require powder by the

"first that come. The troops are suffering much for want of
clothing, which I hope you will be the necessity of providing
on as much as anything else."

Signed / Don Bunsu Batians
Major

Reuben Rep.

Extract of a letter from Mr William Fisher adjutant of the
Army to a gentleman here dated 13 February 1873:
"On the 10 inst we also had a general engagement, the enemy
had until the 8th occupied three camps on three sides of us, but
on that evening broke up one on the south, and on the 9th left
tho' the day a guard of about one hundred men in a wood
between the deserted camp and some of the others, but as our
spies gave notice drew in their guard at night. As we expected
they would advance it again on the morning of the 10th
we at day break placed in Ambsade about 50 of our
musicians volunteers and twenty Americans under the command
of Captellam hand. The morning proved to be very foggy, and
it turned out that the enemy under cover of the fog had
determined on a general attack, and instead of the expected
guard of 100, they sent one hundred and sixty chiefs over
as their advance guard and followed with their whole
force. The firing began at sunrise and lasted until about
noon. The enemy's advance guard fell in with our
Ambsade, and threw themselves into a deep gully from which
they could get out but at two places: our men boldly rushed
upon them, the fog remaining, and took 51 prisoners: some
were killed and the rest escaped but we took their arms"

At the sun one hour high, the fog dispersed and the action
became general. The result was that we had one officer and
one American soldier killed, and eleven slightly wounded.
The enemy report one hundred and fifteen missing after the battle
and thirty five wounded in the camp: several deserted also joined
us on the same day so that our victory may be considered as
complete. Our loss in killed and since dead of their wounds
is one and fifteen since the beginning of the campaign, while
that of the enemy exceeds two hundred.

enclosed in Mr. Ho-
-lev's 13 March 1813.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

13 March 1813

William Shaler.

Dear Mr. Shaler
13 March 1813
New York

Mr Shaler

March 13. 1813.

For the President
13 March 1813
Mr Shaler

Recd. 13 March 1813

Int Claiborne

20 March 1813

Sir,

Since I had the honor of addressing you on the 13th inst, there has been no further intelligence from the westward. Byagon the man arrived here yesterday from Rapides I am informed that Genl. Adams arrived there on the 15th instant from Stateburg, that he had not yet publicly decided on going out, but that it was generally understood among his friends that he would go: Should he do so, it will operate as an important change in the affairs of that expedition, and of which I shall undoubtedly have it in my power to advise you in a short time.

I have the honor to acknowledge the rec^d of four letters for different personages in offices from the departments of State, to which I will pay due attention.

I have the honor to be with very great respect Sir your most faithful humble servant,

Wm. M. Allen

The Honorable

James M. Calhoun

Secretary of State

Washington.

W. Thaler

20 March 1813

Genl. Adam expects
to join the Patriots

William Thaler

20 March 1813
W. Thaler

3 April 1813

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by this day's mail of your letter of the 5th February with a general passbook and a note of my letters received from this post, at the Department of State: in the latter I observe that there is but one letter missing up to the last date in the note, and that contained nothing of moment. For greater regularity I shall in future quote my letters by their numbers, this being number 76, and I confidently hope they may be more important than the post.

Since I had the honor to address you on the 20th ult^o. several persons have arrived here from the westward, but there does not appear to be any material change in the situation of the army there since the retreat of Governor Salcedo. The enclosed extract of a letter received here by Doctor Sibley, appears to me to contain a fair account of the situation & prospects of the Mexicans in the Province of Texas. It also appears Sir that after the death of the late Don Bernardo assumed by general consent, the actual command of the army, in which he

sums to have acquitted himself with credit and
general approbation. The acceptance of the command
of that army by General Adair, or not, is still a
problem: he has returned to Ketches, and many are
waiting with anxiety for his determination: those
who speculate most earnestly, and perhaps most
surely on the subject, believe he has gone there for
the purpose of engaging as many of the Tennessee
Volunteers as are willing to go with him.

It appears to me in a fortunate circumstance that
they have not been able to engage many Indians
in this present revolution, which is principally
due to the influence of the Caddo chief, who sums
determined never to use it in favor of war, but
at the request of the government of the U. S.
This respectable Indian cannot be too much
cherished.

If the revolution in the Province of Texas is now
conducted with only a little address, its success
sums certain, and its effects on the general revolution
in Mexico must be incalculably great. Don
Bernardo has been informed of the importance
of giving the most liberal encouragement to
foreign commerce, and of the facility of

emptying the magazines of Samarra and the
 Providence into the port of Matagorda: this port
 is situated at the mouth of the river of San Antonio
 about 25 miles from La Bahia; I am informed that
 it is capable of receiving vessels drawing twelve feet
 water, and that it is otherwise a good and safe harbor,
 nothing now Sir prevents me from proceeding on my
 journey but the fear of being regarded as a partizan
 in the revolution, and thereby committing the
 government: these reasons I trust will soon cease
 by the submission of San Antonio.

I have the honor to be with very
 great respect Sir your most
 faithful humble servant

Wm. Miller

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State.

Washington.

№. 76.)

W^r. Thaler

Apr^l 3. 1813.

Repeat of Salcedo

20 June 1913.
William Howard

Fallauk 1813"

For about three months we had nothing but skirmishing and all tho' we were allways successful it never amounted to anything decisive; the enemy had the advantage in flight which they generally made use of, without giving us a fair opportunity of cutting them down. Our men were eager to attack the camps, but could be permitted the policy of the balance being different from that of the troops. On the 5 ultimo the balance was called on command in another world, and since then we have been a little more indulged in taking a fight when we can get it. On the morning of the 10 ultimo a battle was brought on, in which the whole of the Royal army under Valudo to the number of 1300 or 1400 men were brought into the field, and six pieces of artillery. Our troops were advantageously posted in houses of the village and other places around, leaving in the garrison a sufficient number to defend it, and to strengthen any particular post that might be in danger. The ground was contested from daybreak till past Midnight when the enemy retreated to their camps, with a loss of 51 prisoners and about 200 killed and wounded. This action in which we had two killed and eleven slightly wounded gave a complete change to our situation. All was quiet until the 19. when we found they had during the night evacuated their camps, and the houses of amission which they had occupied as a fort; leaving us in full possession of all most of the whole province. We were badly prepared to pursue our victory, our horses were slain and not in order for

"Such an expedition. So with a troublesome march, numerous
bent with wounded and dying men, disaffected troops,
and worn down horses they have at last reached the
environs of San Antonio after losing a great many by
death and desertion. A number of the principal repub-
licans from San Antonio have come to us, who give us
this information — such staunch old friends, who have
adhered to the cause from its commencement.

The Citizens of San Antonio are chiefly in our favor, and
generally throughout the Province they are becoming repub-
licans thro' the incontrovertible arguments of our American
rifles. Our Army is considerably augmented by the Crescos
and it is astonishing to see our prisoners lately taken and
deserters lately come in acting with the bravery & fidelity
of American Volunteers: a party of them went to San Antonio
while Salcedo was on his march, and had nearly effected
the liberation of all our prisoners; when they found themselves
discouraged they changed out, but brought with them about
250 head of horses: the cavallada of the regular troops
of the royal army, together with 13 prisoners armed
and equipped. We have had parties out in different
directions, and find the country clear of interruption:
there is now a command of 110 men out, to intercept a supply
of stores going to Salcedo, which we hope to give a good
account of in a few days.

Governor Salcedo had encouraged his troops by telling them
fine stories about the friendship of the Government of
the U. S. which he pretended to have received from Doctor
Robinson their accredited agent; that we were a
band of robbers, and that a strong force of the U. S. troops

"was marching to help him to cut us off: then had their
effort for a while of preventing many from coming to us;
but it is now known to be fallacious, and instead of
U.S. troops coming against us, they find volunteers, and
Indians on the march to our assistance: it is well known
to their troops as well as to ourselves that no reinforcement
can be sent them from the other provinces or colonies:
they are too much engaged at home: we have with us a
deserter who has been a prisoner at Chinagua a few public
canions, he with many others of the same description
were liberated and put into the army to fight against us,
so have been they run to make up men. We have certain
accounts of the success of the Republican arms throughout
the provinces and colonies: they are spread along the
coast from Vera Cruz to within 200 miles of the Rio Grande
and progressing this way.

Our republican friends of intelligence are eager to form a
treaty of friendship and intercourse with the U.S. as soon
as circumstances will permit; the reciprocal advan-
tages of such a treaty are inestimable, and I trust the
day is not distant when this desirable object may be
effected with the honor to both Republics.

The Indian tribes here are generally friendly; I seldom
had more than a dozen straggling fellows with him:
we have some of the greatest chiefs with us, who have
stood the siege and are eager to follow our army &
share its fate.

We have information of Doctor Robinsons having
escaped from confinement in Coahuila, and made his
way to Rayons army. I believe I have now given you
a sketch of our situation, and I repeat that it will be

"the last I shall write you until I have the pleasure
of addressing you from San Antonio as the head quarters
of the northern division of the Mexican Republican
Army triumphant."

Continued March 12 1813.

I was prevented from sending off this letter at the time intended
by the arrival of an express from the advanced divisions
of our reinforcements with the intelligence of their being
near to us, and we wished them to arrive before the
despatches should be sent off. Captain Gains arrived
yesterday with about 100 men Americans and Indians
and this day Major Ross, and W. Pinson with 2 or 3 chick-
asaws. Capt Richard Macfarlane was at Trinity with about
300 Indians of different nations, waiting the arrival of
some deserters from Nacogdoches, among whom is Jose
Maria Flores, but we shall not wait for their arrival:
we shall march for San Antonio immediately, leaving
only as many men as may be necessary to guard the
fort. We have now upwards of 300 effective men, and
Salcedo's army is reduced to a smaller number.

There are men coming in every day from San Antonio
who may be relied on; they state that much disaffection
prevails, and desertions increase daily. Salcedo has
it in contemplation to make a trip to Paris, 200 leagues
from San Antonio."

36
March 1813
W. H. A. R.

[Nº 76 duplicate]

St. Kitts

80

2 April 1813

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5 February by this days mail, with a general passport and a note of my letters from this place sent at the department of State:

In the latter I observe that there is but one letter missing and that contained nothing of moment. For greater regularity I shall in future quote my letters by their numbers this being number 76. and I confidently trust they may be more important than the past.

Since I had the honor to address you on the 20 ultimo several persons have arrived here from the westward, but there does not appear to be any material change in the situation of affairs there since the retreat of General Salado. The enclosed extract of a letter received here by Doctor Sibbey appears to me to contain a fair amount of the situation and prospects of the Mexicans in Texas. It also appears Sir that after the death of Major Don Bernardo assumed the actual command of that army in which he seems to have acquitted himself with credit and general approbation. The acceptance of the command of that army by Genl. Adams, or not, is still a problem; he has returned to St. Kitts, and many are waiting with anxiety for his determination: those who speculate

most earnestly, and perhaps most surely on the subject
believe he has gone there for the purpose of engaging as
many of the Innupat Volunteers as are willing to follow
him. It appears to me a fortunate circumstance that they
have not been able to engage many Indians in this present
revolution, which is principally due to the influence of the
Gadada chief, who seems determined never to use its power
of war, but at the request of the government of the U.S.
This respectable chief cannot be too much cherished.

If the revolution in the province of Ica is now conducted
with only a little address, its success seems certain, and
its effects on the general revolution in Mexico must be
incalculably great. Don Bernardo has been informed
of the importance of giving the most liberal encourage-
ments to foreign commerce, and of the facility of
emptying the magazines of Jamaica & other Providence
into the Port of Atlatzacoatl. This port is situated at
the mouth of the river of San Antonio, it is as I am
informed capable of receiving ships drawing twelve
feet water, and is in all respects a good and safe
harbour. Nothing now prevents me from proceeding
on my journey but the fear of being regarded as
a partisan in the revolution, and thereby committing
the government: these reasons I doubt not will
soon cease by the submission of San Antonio.

The Honorable
James Ellanor
Secretary of State.

I have the honor to be with very
great respect Sir your most
faithful humble servant,
Wm. Mather

April 4 1813.

A person arrived this morning from St. Louis who has been introduced to me as General Hilde destined to command the Mexican armies in Texas. This gentleman is well known to me by reputation, I already observe the beginning of some suspicious intrigues against him which I suspect derive from Genl. Adair. I shall soon be better informed, and will regulate my conduct accordingly. Have the honor to be as above

Wm. H. Miller

Ms. A. 9. 2. 10. 13.
Ms. A. 9. 2. 10. 13.

Ms. A. 9. 2. 10. 13.
Ms. A. 9. 2. 10. 13.

Ms. A. 9. 2. 10. 13.
Ms. A. 9. 2. 10. 13.

Bellair 1813

"For about three months we had nothing but skirmishing, and although we always were successful it never amounted to any thing decisive; the enemy had the advantage only in flight; which they generally made use of, without giving us a fair chance of cutting them down. Our men were eager to attack the camps, but were never permitted: the policy of the Colonel being different from that of the troops. On the 6 ultimo the Colonel was called on to command in another world, and since then we have been a little more indulged in taking a fight when we can get it. On the morning of the 10 ultimo a battle was brought on, in which the whole of the Royal Army under Valdes to the number of 1300 or 1400 men were brought into the field & six pieces of artillery. Our troops were advantageously posted in houses of the village and other places around, having in the garrison a sufficient number to defend itself, and to strengthen any particular post that might be in danger. The ground was contested from day break till past black, when the enemy retreated to their camps, with a loss of prisoners & about 200 killed & wounded. This action, in which we had two killed & eleven slightly wounded, gave a complete change to our situation. All was quickly restored, they when we found they had during the night vacated their camp, and the house of a mission which they had occupied as a fort; leaving us in full possession of all our stores & provisions. We were badly prepared to pursue our victory: our horses were scarce and not in order for such an expedition. So without a blow we marched, in our march with wounded and dying men, dispersed troops, and our men in houses, they have at last reached the mission of San Antonio, after losing a great

many by death and desertions. A number of the principal
republicans from San Antonio have come to us, who give us
this information - Rich. Plummer old friends, who have
adhered to the cause from its commencement.
The citizens of San Antonio are chiefly in our favor, & generally
throughout the Province they are becoming republican, & the
incontrovertible arguments of our American rifles.
Our Army is considerably augmented by the cruces, and it
is astonishing to see men prisoners lately taken, and deserters
lately come in, acting with the bravery and fidelity of American
Volunteers: a party of them went to San Antonio while
Salcedo was on his march, and had nearly effected the liberation
of all our prisoners; when they found that they could do so, and
they cleared out, but brought with them about 250 head of
horses, the Cavallada of the regular troops of the royal army,
together with the thirteen prisoners armed and equipped. We have
had parties out in different directions, & find the country clear
of interruption: there is now a command of 110 men sent
to intercept a supply of stores going to Salcedo, which we hope
to give a good account of in a few days.

General Salcedo had discouraged his troops by telling them
fine stories about the friendship of the government of the U. S.
which he pretended to have received from Doctor Robinson
their accredited agent; that we were a band of robbers, and
that a strong force of the U. S. troops were marching to
help him to cut us off: there had therefore for a while of
preventing many from coming over to us; but it is now
known to be fallacious, and instead of U. S. troops coming
against us, they find Volunteers and Indians on the march
to our assistance: it is well known to their troops as well

"as to ourselves that no reinforcement can be sent them from the other provinces or colonies; they are too much engaged at home; we have with us a deserter who has been a prisoner at Orizaba for republicanism, he with many others of the same description were liberated and put into the army to fight against us, so that were they sent to make up men. We have certain accounts of the camps of the republicans across the mountains the colonies & provinces; they are spread along the coast from Vera Cruz to within 20 miles of the "Rio grande" and pursuing this way.

Our republican friends of intelligence are eager to form a treaty of friendship & intercourse with the U.S. as soon as circumstances will permit; the reciprocal advantages of such a treaty are incalculable; and think that the day is not distant when this desirable object may be effected with honor to both Republics.

The Indian tribes here are generally friendly; Salido here has more than a dozen of scattering fellows with him. We have some of the greatest chiefs among us, who have stood the siege and are eager to follow our army and share its fate.

We have information of Doctor Robinson's having escaped from confinement in Coahuila and made his way to Rayon's army. I believe I have now given you a sketch of our situation, and I expect that this will be the last I shall write you until I have the pleasure of accompanying you from San Antonio, as the head quarters of the northern division of the Mexican republican Army triumphantly."

Continued March 12. 1813

I was prevented from sending off this letter at the time intended, by the arrival of an express from the advanced divisions of our reinforcements, with intelligence of their being on their march, and we wished them to arrive before the dispatches should be sent off. Capt. Gaines arrived yesterday with about 100 men, Americans and Indians; and this day Major Rep and Sella's Prisoner with 2 or 3 Chickasaws. Capt. Richard and Sella's Prisoner with about 100 Indians of different nations, waiting the arrival of some doctors from St. Louis, among whom is Dr. Williams, but we shall not wait for their arrival; we shall march for San Antonio immediately, leaving only as many men as may be necessary to guard the fort. We have now upwards of 1000 effective men, and Valverde's army is reduced to smaller number. There are men coming in every day from San Antonio who can be relied on; they state that much desertion prevails, and desertion increases daily. Valverde has in contemplation to make a trip to Paris, to look after his property from San Antonio.

encl. in Mr. Phall's

2nd Apr. 1813.

Falso contesta alas

2 de Mayo 1813.
M. J. de la Cruz

Que no tengo otras noticias, ni conocimientos de Mexico que los que he podido adquirir en los papeles publicos, y de detalles vagos de uno y otro partido; pues aunque he comunicado con algunos amigos en aquel continente ^{me} fui en tiempos muy diferentes.

Que absolutamente ignoro cual es el sistema y organizacion que debe extenderse; porque eso depende de las instrucciones que los representantes del Pueblo recivan de sus comitentes.

Que no siendo mas que un soldado de mi Patria, no puedo hacer, ni decir al Jefe General otra cosa, sino que he hecho todos los sacrificios imaginables, ^{f. para} para venir a unirme a mis compatriotas, con el fin de derramar hasta la ultima gota de mi sangre en defensa de nuestros legitimos derechos, y en obsequio de la libertad y felicidad de mis conciudadanos; pero que si puedo asegurarle, que todo hombre que pade a unirse a nuestro partido sin otras miras que las de contribuir de buena fe a la libertad y felicidad de nuestra Patria, y al establecimiento de un Gobierno formado ^{de la unanimidad} por la expresa voluntad ~~general~~ de los naturales del Pais, sera protegido segun lo merece un hombre a bien, que se une fraternalmente a otros de sus mismos principios, para formar una sola familia; y que por el contrario, los naturales del antiguo Mexico estan decididos a sacrificarlo ~~todo~~ ^{todo}, para romper valerosamente las cadenas de la esclavitud, y oponerse con decidida energia a lo que directa o indirectamente

trato de querer establecer otra nueva especie a Kirania: ~~ya que a present~~

~~Intendia de un nuevo varpaca de un nuevo adubio General.~~

Tengo el honor de presentar mis respetos al S.^{to} General
Natchez 28 de Marzo de 1843

J. A. 27.

N^o 77.

Natchitoches

82

13 April 1813

Sir,

I had the honor to advise you by my last
no 76 of the arrival here of Don Luis Alvarado de Toledo. This
gentleman was fifteen days in Natchitoches where as he informs
me he was surrounded by Genl. Adair, by Mr. Blannerhagan and
by several other persons whom he supposed to be their emissaries:
the former requested a private interview with him at a third place
which he declined, and informed the General that he should
be glad to see him at his Toledo's lodgings, which was in-
tended. The enclosed paper contains as he informs me
the answer he should have given had the General called on him
and the substance of his replies to others. On arriving at
Rapides Mr. Toledo found the public mind unfavorably
impressed towards him; the impression seemed to have been
given by letters from Natchitoches that he was an agent of France,
he was even arrested there in the night by Reuben Kempfer
and treated with a degree of indignity as graceful to an
American town. By every information that I can attain it
appears to me clear that nothing but the arrival of Toledo
has prevented Genl. Adair from going westward, and as the
report of his being a French agent has followed him here, I
believe the object is to throw some suspicion on his
character, as to prevent his being received in any manner by
the Army in Texas. My own previous knowledge of this gentle-
man's character, and a letter of introduction he brought to
Doctor Robinson determined me how to regard him, and all
my subsequent intercourse with him proves to me that I can
hardly be mistaken. I have consequently by representing

him in what I conceive to be his true character, broken down
the absurd report of his funk among, and he has obtained
the sympathy and respect of all the inhabitants of this port.
Every gentleman here who has any acquaintance in the army
has written such letters as will most certainly counteract the
effects of any unfavorable impressions attempted to be made
there. He sent forward his attendants immediately on his
arrival, and procured himself tomorrow, I think there can be
little doubt of his being invested with the command, when
from every view I can take of the subject there can be none of
the revolutions progressing rapidly, for that army without
capacity or talents of any kind at its head, has of itself
succeeded in all its undertakings thus far, and is constantly
increasing in numbers.

On the 11th instant, Mr. Toledo called and informed me that a
M^r. Paillette mentioned in my letters of the 7th & 22nd May, 12
here, and first October last had been with him to offer his
services as an agent of France, he shew him his authority
from the French Consul in New Orleans, and informed him
that he was instructed to assure the Mexicans of the goodwill
of his Majesty the Emperor who is disposed to aid the
revolutions effaiantly without any other view than equality
in trade in their ports with other nations. He assured that
no confidence could be placed in such a government as
that of the U. S. who were playing a double and deceptive
part by sending Doctor Robinson to encourage the royalists
and me to keep the republicans in countenance; he assured
him that he had these facts from authority, and cautioned
him to be on his guard accordingly. He also shew him
two letters from Don Burrardo implying a confidential

understanding between them, and gave him the names in writing
of two respectable citizens here, Judge Carr, and Mr. Macarraw,
whom he designated as British spies. Mr. Paillette also proposed
to join the army in quality of Engineer. Mr. Salado said every thing
necessary to encourage him, and this intrigue is in a fair way
to develop itself fully. As Doctor Robinson will leave here in a few
days I beg leave to refer you to him for all the particulars of
the foregoing.

When Doctor Robinson left San Antonio on the 23 ultimo the
Republicans were 15 leagues distant on their march to that place
about 1400 strong including from 300 to 400 Indians. The Doctor
believes Salado's force to be about 1100 men about 800 of which
are effective, but all disaffected. Since his arrival not even a
woman has reached here, but news of importance may
be hourly expected.

I have the honor to be with very great
respect Sir your most faithful
humble servant, Wm. Thaler

The Honorable
James Monroe
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Katchitachus

2 May 1813.

Sir,

Since I had the honor of addressing you by N^o 77 on the 13 ultimo there has been no information received here from the westward: it is difficult to assign a reason for it, but it seems certain that if any misfortune had befallen the republicans we should have known it here thro' the Spanish agents who are not inactive. A few days since I was informed confidentially that one of them had been advised by an Indian scout of the capture of San Antonio, and the black flag of Governor Salcedo in and on all redoubts called La Garita with the work of his army.

At two interviews subsequent to my last between Salcedo and M. Paillette / I think I missed notes / it appeared that the object of the letter was merely to ascertain his willingness to receive the aid of France, the amount, manner and form of which was to be determined by ulterior instructions for which he proposed to send a courier to New Orleans immediately. I have given the notes of this transaction to Doctor Robinson and he gave to refer you to him for details.

✓ Soon after the arrival of Doctor Robinson here, he expressed to me his confidence in the success of an expedition into that country, and his desire to engage in it, and after he became acquainted with Gen. Salcedo his

determination sacrificed on it. From the beginning he informed me that he should on his arrival at Washington lay his plans before the government, and decide upon them if disapproved of: on the other hand Gen Toledo whose candor and honorable views every day men admire, has regularly communicated to me every thing that passed between them on the subject, and has promised to furnish me with copies of all the notes given to the Doctor relative to their plans. The only point of disagreement between them that I am acquainted with was that Robinson insisted on bringing a large force though the other is willing to admit into the country on any terms.

Gen. Toledo arrived in Caracas on the 26th ultimo, he requested me to mention to you Don Miguel Ramon de Arispe owner of the boats whom he expects to arrive in the U. S. as an ardent and distinguished merit, and immutable patriot.

I have the honor to be with very
great respect Sir Your most
faithful humble servant
Wm. Thaler

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington

Waltham 20 May 1812

No recent intelligence from
the army. interference between
Mr. Poillon & the
Mr. Robinson had thought
of joining in an expedition
against Mexico if approved
by Govt.

Statekitching

84

7 May 1813.

Sir

Several Americans have just arrived here from the Mexican Army in Texas which they left on the 20th ultimo. They report that on the 29 March Governor Ancona attacked them with his whole force about 1200 men, and was completely routed in half an hour with great slaughter and the loss of all his cannon. The valor and intrepidity of the American volunteers on this occasion reflects honor on the national character. Several officers particularly MajorPROP exhibited in single combat with Spanish officers the most romantic gallantry. The loss of the republicans in killed, was 5 Americans, 2 Mexicans, and 2 Indians. On the first of April the Republicans arrived before San Antonio, where Governors Saludo & Ancona, Bel Areas and other officers of the royal army surrendered prisoners of war at discretion, they were taken into charge by the Americans and were treated by them with the kindness due to their situation; about 300 soldiers with some officers fled, the rest submitted. The spoils of this brilliant victory were 29 pieces of field artillery, 4000 lbs of powder, many arms and military stores; and the undisputed possession of the province. Thus far all was as glorious as fortunate, but on the evening of the 3^d of April a detachment of Mexicans was ordered by Don Burrardo to visit the prisoners to La Bahia for safe keeping until they could be embarked at Matagorda, unfortunately the Americans permitted it, and the detachment returned the next morning and reported that they had butchered them all by order of the General! Saludo, Ancona, Areas, Dominguez,

and ten others were the victims. The most lively indignation was expressed by all the Americans who considered the army as dishonored by such an act of treacherous cruelty, but as it was as generally applauded by the Mexicans as a just act of retribution, no consequence followed. Don Bernardo has been proclaimed Governor of the State of Texas, and has sent a detachment of 300 men to occupy Comago in the province of New Santander on the Rio Grande.

The numbers of the army now amount to about 2000, and many others desire to see who cannot be armed. The expenses sent into to announce their wants have not arrived, and are supposed to have been interrupted by the Indians: the foregoing I obtained in conversation with one of the young men who came in.

I am very alive that I can take of the present state of things in Texas, and the probable progress of the revolution, it appears to me that I ought to proceed; it appears to me important to the U.S. as well as to humanity, that as mild an impulse should be given to this revolution, as the nature of the case will permit, for barbarism and cruelty can only lead to military despotism of the most dangerous species, arising of humanity, with talents, and an enlightened mind, such as I take Genl. Sile to be, can give such an impulse. I therefore think it is very important that he should have the direction of affairs there, he is now at Nacogdoches where he has been actively employed in restoring order and has money to the affairs of that place, which seem in a complete revolution and chaos of confusion, and distrust of everything. I have therefore determined ~~to proceed~~ to proceed immediately after the arrival of the mail next week, which is as soon as

I can obtain horses, and make the other necessary preparations
for my journey. I trust this step will meet the approbation
of the President, and I take this occasion to assure you
that I am well aware of the delicate situation I shall be in,
in that country, and that my conduct will in all cases be
governed by all the prudence I am master of.

I have the honor to be with very great
respect Sir your most faithful
humble servant, Wm. Thaler

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State.

Washington

W. S. Chalker.

Report of Gov. Herrera on
the 29th March

Capitulation at St. Antonio
of Salado, Herrera, Area
& many rebels ~~in~~ ^{their} ~~the~~
possession by the Mexicans.
Severely indignation expressed
by the Americans.

Good opinion of Salado
intended to proceed into
the interior

Nathaniel

May 1813

Sir,

I have this day drawn on the department
of state for one thousand dollars, which draft please
to honor. I herewith transmit a schedule of my expenses
since June 1812 which will show the necessity of this
case. I have the honor to be with very great

respect Sir your most
faithful humble servant.

Wm. Hall

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Mr. Charles 18th May
1893.

Has drawn for \$10000-

sends a Memorandum

Mr. Charles
see of 1893.

Account of my expenses since 27 June 1812.

86

Anthony Badins bill of board	\$ 25,
back to Don Bernardo62,
Washing	25.
A Sabu, saddle and some gold lace purchased of Capt. Weston	98.
A. Badins bill of board for Bernardo	25.75
A. Badins do for myself and servants	73.68
repairing looks and saddle	7.50
Doctor Sibbys bill for attendance on minor oficer	25.75
Doctor Saunders ditto for my servants	9.50
Wine during my illness	6.-
Stationary at sundry times	3.
Mr. Thomas Lincolns bill	22.25
Mr. Benjamin Bullits ditto	8.-
Mr. J. P. Harisons . ditto	33.31
two horses 75 & 50	125.-
William Humphreys & Co's bill	64.71
Bracken & Smiths . ditto	65.43
Sargeants John Dags . ditto	24.50
Sent to General Sisco	245.-
Contingencies unaccounted for	215.-

\$ 1150.38

Ballance due the public on my last
settlement 3.

Bill drawn in favor of J. Saul
June 27 1812 1000

1003.-

Ballance to new account

\$ 147.38

Sketches by 10 May 1813.

Wm. Thaler

14 May 1813.

I have the honor to transmit herewith several letters and copies of letters on the affairs of the American Army in Texas. Several Americans and others have arrived from there; the general sentiment is indignation at the atrocities mentioned in my last No 29, and it is as generally understood to be the act of Barranco. A party of Americans went and entered the remains of the unhappy victims which were stripped and left unburied by the perpetrators and their barbarous chief. I am at a loss for language to express my sense of this black action.

I have the honor to transmit also a copy of an interrupted letter by the person of which you will observe that more murder may be anticipated. These things place me in a very delicate situation, but I will endeavor to do what I conceive to be my duty at all hazards. I may be mistaken for in these times every thing becomes suspicious, but it appears to me that there should be no hesitation in making a choice between ignorance, barbarism, and prejudice on one side; and talents, humanity, and the most plausible indications of every virtue on the other.

The constitution mentioned by Barranco of which I also have the honor to enclose a copy, is by which San Juan has nothing more than an absolute revolution and force: he appears to the people with all the attributes of government, no power no where but to him, and that people proclaimed him their Governor of the province. He has taken possession of the treasury, and very valuable; he is surrounded by plate, and

lives in the style of an Eastern Basha, while every thing
around him is poverty and misery. The consequences of
such an order of things may be easily foreseen.

I have made my arrangements to be here on the 17th instant.

I have the honor to be with many
great respect In your faithful
humble servant.

Wm. Hallen

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington.

89

Proclamation by Jose Bernardo Gutierrez, Governor of the State of Texas, and the Junta thereof to free men of all nations.

The laws and government of the new republic of Texas, are such as destroy the barbarous and unwholesome system which here existed before it was virtually repealed by the Spanish Patriots and their American coadjutors in arms. They encourage with efficacy and unlimited support the emigration of freemen from all nations who are desirous of uniting with us in the protection and enjoyment which a republican government can guarantee to men. They are calculated to encourage agriculture and protect industry by permitting the useful mechanic, the needful farmer and the man of science to have a free ingress to the innumerable advantages which this state can afford. Their natural and inherent rights shall ever be considered as inviolate as those of a civil nature, the former being connected with the latter, as one refers to the right of their existence as individuals, and the latter, as members of our republic and citizens of our own free country;—in fine, all which relates to their security and protection, shall, at all times, be such far, as they are not only a contrivance of human wisdom, but also of human justice. Such are the laws which now succeed the ancient tyranny, which, in justice to the desires of our being, could no longer exist. We trust they are inviting because they are pure, that they will ever be dear to freemen, because they are wholesome.

Hitherto, the laws of this state, have not only been unjust and tremulous, but barbarous and unnatural! With the greatest severity was prohibited a useful intercourse with adjoining powers that existed only in a contract which was dangerous to the undertaker and bringing disgrace on the then existing government. The foreigners who emigrated to this country, have labored under innumerable disadvantages—deprived almost of the rights of citizenship—prohibited from ever visiting their native country—held in utter contempt by malicious men—and often times in danger of expiring within the damp walls of a prison, without cause or trial!

These difficulties are now completely removed, and the hideous plains of an age of oppression, are now, by the divine will of Nature's God, cleared by reasonable measures and unlimited freedom. Hence, those who have a wish to conform with our laws, and establish themselves among us, will ever meet with a pleasing and happy reception. Their rights will be inviolate—their persons protected—their industry stimulated—and their wisdom respected. It is heartily wished that Art and Science may conduct them to the seat of republican valor—the beautiful country whose climate is healthy in the extreme—a soil favored with the richest gifts of nature, susceptible of every improvement, and enriched with inexhaustible mines. Such are our valuable possessions—such the flattering prospects before us—such the felicity that awaits the welcome emigrant, and such the honorable subsistence which may be provided by those who will leave their native soil to enjoy unmolested the comforts of freedom with the new independent Patriots of Texas.

Done at the Government House of the
Territory, April the 18th, 1813, and the
third year of our independence.

St. Fernando, April the 11th 1812

I am Sir,

The pride and arrogance of our enemies, is at length abated and their fury completely quelled whilst liberty continues to be dear to the brave patriots. After having been besieged more than three months within the narrow walls of La Bahia with but 500 effective men to brave a well disciplined and regular troops at least 14,000 strong, who equally surpassed us in ammunition and other indispensable articles to commence and continue a blockade in an enemy's country, we compelled the besiegers to seek an asylum elsewhere, but not in the presence of brave and intrepid patriots.

A few days after a severe engagement with the royalists, which took place on the morning of the 10th of February, and continued for more than 6 hours, they left La Bahia for the capital of the province, where they fortified themselves in a very different manner. On the morning of the 10th of Feb. we killed more than 60 of the enemy - wounded 67 - killed several of their best and most distinguished officers, and took 53 prisoners. We had but a man killed and 4 slightly wounded.

On the 16th of March, we commenced our slow but regular march to lay siege to St. Fernando, capital of the province of Texas. On the 24th of the same month, when about 110 miles from W of La Bahia, one of our flank guards were attacked by a large detachment of the enemy. We took a favorable position on a beautiful plain, whose borders were thickly timbered. We with us, lay the whole force of the enemy. We scarcely had time to form for battle, before the enemy commenced playing on our troops with six pieces of artillery, for several minutes, when the brave officers under my command advanced to attack the enemy in full speed, expecting as with for the republicans to follow them and make a resolute charge, the only measure by which they could possibly gain the victory. The brave Americans, first of all, set the example - charged with one unanimous fury which compelled the enemy to yield with the loss of 150 killed, more than 200 wounded, 6 valuable pieces of artillery, 10,000 cartridges for cannon and escopet, 500 cannon balls, 600 pounds of powder, more than 15,000 heads of mules and horses, great quantity of clothing, provisions, &c. &c. The enemy retreated in great confusion, and Col. Herrera in his flight, was lost in the woods for several minutes within a short distance from the place where was fought. Capt. Henshaw received a very disagreeable wound, but not dangerous. The engagement lasted not more than two hours. It had a good effect on the Spaniards. They were now convinced they were could not be conquered by three times the number of royalists.

On the 1st of April, we came in sight of the capital arrayed for battle, when we were met by a flag of truce sent us by the enemy. The civil officers of that place, also came to negotiate with us, shortly after which, the citizens of St. Fernando gave up Salcedo and Herrera with many others, to the mercy of the Spanish troops who were our captives in arms, when we marched into the place, a large camp on the left bank of the river. Here we remained until the next day, when we took a welcome and peaceful possession of St. Fernando, capital of the province. Such the grievances heretofore complained of by the Creoles in former revolutions of their kind, and such the unheard of inhumanity exercised toward them by the governors and others holding the reins of government, or fortune had never given them at their disposal, Salcedo, Herrera and 12 more noted officers are now no more. They have fallen by the hands of their own subjects, who but know them. How long it will be before new soldiers troops to the adjoining province is yet uncertain. We are now engaged forming a government to secure the rights of our long enslaved people.

I am yours with respect

Wm. Shaler, Esq.

José Bernardo Gutiérrez

St. Fernando, April 18th 1813

Dear Sir,

You scarcely can imagine the great satisfaction it affords me to inform my friends in the United States, that my once unhappy countrymen are now in the full possession of all those prerogatives conducive to the desired happiness of freemen. You must be sensible of the gratification such a change in government and principles must now reasonably afford me.

When once obliged to crouch beneath the heavy yoke of Despotism — when once propitious hope alone could be the mild and generous comfort of my soul — compelled to abandon for a while my family and my all to seek some safer asylum in a distant part of our continent where liberty alone would fire her milder empire — encountering for some considerable time every vicissitude that could befall a traveller who was in pursuit of justice, and at length found protection and assistance in the U. States, the seat of friendship and honor, who could avoid rejoicing to find himself so suddenly transported into his own enslaved country, rising in his soul the all sacred banner of liberty and independence, which his countrymen are now proud to venerate and defend!

Such the uniform comforts I now may boast of. My prospects were once gloomy and distressing — my views were great but my efforts appeared feeble and few. My hopes of procuring the liberty of my people were doubtful; — in fine, all things appeared to operate against my heroic designs. Time and perseverance at length completed my wishes thus far, and my misfortunes have recoiled on my enemies. Aided by your brave countrymen, I have at length succeeded to throw in one enormous heap of ruin the works of tyrants, and, in its stead, created a venerable asylum for freemen, by whose side our standard is unfurled to the winds of heaven.

The emancipation of a large portion of our Mexican friends is now effected beyond the reach of base imposition, and, the all cheering beams of the Sun of Liberty are now darting through the dark myst of ignorance, slavery and corruption. With but little bloodshed on the part of the Patriots here I succeeded to secure the independence of the Province of Texas. We are now endeavouring to form a government consistent with every principle of human virtue, such as will be congenial to the will of the Patriots and all men who are disposed to be governed by reason and whose conduct tends to universal good. The foreigner, who is desirous of accumulating wealth by assisting in a new commerce between two powers, one supplying the means to supply and the other to purchase, may here find valuable resources and generous support by those who scarcely know the innumerable advantages arising from such an undertaking. Here, the rich, may not, as yet, enjoy the comforts in life which he would suppose his fortune

would elsewhere afford him, but the poor my final speedy relief, and a few years good conduct will complete his future happiness.

Industry and wisdom, are now alone requisite to enable us to work with the South. Our commerce would be extensive by sea and land. The soil and climate is suitable to all growths most common in your country. Yet more, its bosom contains the riches of Potosi in gold and silver; in fine, here will be the seat of comfort, wealth, union and harmony.

It would please me much, to see Americans removing from the Louisiana, Mississippi, and other remote parts of your country to the part of West Spain, to settle either on the frontier or the interior parts of this province. I trust you will exert your influence in the encouragement of so important an emigration.

I am, Sir, with respect, your
Sincere friend

Jose Bernardo Garcia



William Shaler

St Antoine 15th April 1813

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Dear Sir

After I left St Louis I met nothing but difficulty and disappointments until I reached La Bahia where I found the Troops in great confusion notwithstanding their success. I succeeded as to pacify them and commenced our march for this place on the 18th March. Our marches slow and very cautious our force about five hundred we proceeded on within five leagues of St. Antoine on the 29th ult^o when our flankers were fired on by the enemy in a beautiful plain selected by them for the battle ground. Their force 850 well armed men and six pieces of Artillery we formed in a line of Battle the firing commencing about 12 o'clock they played their cannon pretty warmly. Col. Hunter and myself thought most proper to charge and take their cannon. I was to make the charge and be supported by the Col on the right the signal was to be the Top of the Drum which by some mistake was not given this had like to have been of serious consequence the Col waiting for me and I for the signal. I at last determined to make the charge we rushed so fast I got among them when Lt Col Montano rushed on me for single combat at sword point he lunged at me and was very near (he touched my waist) and as he passed I gave him a blow across the back of the neck.

such at that instant he was shot down by
the enemy who fell the next moment & they
immediately retreated and a few moments after
Montana was killed but ~~Montana~~ and I
exchanged shots he with an Escopet and I with
my pistol at six or eight paces his horse
was killed but I do not know that I
killed him we took their ammunition
baggage, baggage, six pieces of cannon
and 69 prisoners - We counted 69 killed
on the field and their wounded was twice
that number

Our loss was 6 killed and 14 wounded
We are now in peaceable possession of the
Province of Texas we have established a
Government and the inhabitants appear content

I am yours Respectfully

Your Obedt Servt
Richard Ross

General Burrado.

San Antonio 11 April 1813. 89 1/2

Isabel and Nathaniel Cagwell

Dear Sir. Yours dated Pittsburg 29 Decemr 1812 addressed to my self and Col. Magee was received with extreme pleasure and treated with that attention and respect due to the production of a friend to the honorable cause in which I have so cheerfully embarked; and more particularly one whose standing in the Society of his country, and whose familiarity with our full sciences has so justly distinguished him from the common order of men.

You can scarcely form an idea how much I feel indebted to you for the detection of blacks whose conduct whilst with you, in every respect goes to show he is inimical to the cause of the patriots, and allied with that dangerous and forgotten man Genl. Miranda. The assertions you have made on the subject of his espionage to this country perfectly proves and convinces me, his object is treachery. I will be cautious in what manner to receive him in case he comes into the territory which I have after a tedious warfare declared free and independent.

The repeated cautions you have made to prevent slaves in order that I should be better able to procure the liberty of long degraded and enslaved people have been by me taken into serious consideration, and I am fully confident I shall be able to surmount every obstacle in your way, in this your laudable undertaking for which gratitude will ever be your reward.

Such Sir is the present state of our military and political affairs, it is morally impossible for me to give you any satisfactory answer on the subject of your acting as my agent in the U. S. I am now in the full possession of the province of Texas, and have made my head quarters at this place, it being the capital, it is requisite I should enter into immediate measures to reward those brave and invincible Americans who have thus far enabled me to uphold the Standard of my long looked for liberty, and what is equally as important to form a government which secures the rights of the Americans, and protect them in the happy enjoyment of those privileges which you yourself enjoy in the U. S. our sister

Republic, our companions in war and in peace.
One more I entrust you to receive my grateful thanks for the many
services you have desired to render me in procuring arms, for
the kind offers you have made me and belated all agree, and
for your timely detection of Isidro when contact has been
when been suspicious. Love & signed José Bernardo Gutierrez

which copy from the original which has been
sent to Genl. Isidro. Wm. Thaler

It may be remarked on the above that Bernardo is well acquainted
with Genl. Isidro, and has received important news from him.

a los Señores Comandantes de las tropas fampradas en la mission de las
Concepcion.

El Gobernador D.ⁿ Man.^l de Salcedo y el Señor Coronel D.ⁿ Simon de Herrera
hacen las proposiciones siguientes en favor de la Humanidad.

- 1.^a Que se conserven a los vecinos de esta ciudad, su Religion, armas, Hacienda y vivir.
- 2.^a Que ninguna casa sea saqueada ni tomadas las campanas o qualesquiera otras de la Iglesia. 3.^a Que no se pongan impuestos ni contribuciones algunas. 4.^a Que no se molestará a persona alguna por ningun delito que antes ha ya cometido contra el Ex.^{to} contrario como tampoco por las opiniones políticas de cada uno. 5.^a Que las tropas y oficiales que se hallan de guarnicion en esta perteneciente a otra Prov.^a se retirarán a ella con los honores de la guerra con las propias armas y municiones que tienen, y quatro cañones de bronce de los de mayor calibre de los existentes en esta con el correspondiente num.^o de municiones, siendo permitido transportar lo mismo a los del pago si quisieren hacerlo. 6.^a Que la salida de las tropas de la de verificarse por el camino que se deseara antes de entrar las del contrario y dirigirse por el camino mas comodo. 7.^a Que la oficialidad y tropa lleven consigo quanto legalmente les pertenecia a sus familias y compañías. 8.^a Que los heridos y enfermos de esta guarnicion que no puedan salir sean alimentados y curados segun corresponde y estando curados se les permitira reunirse a sus compañías, o salir de esta Prov.^a para otra. 9.^a Que se desistieren inmediatamente los prisioneros de parte a parte. 10.^a Que las autoridades civiles, militares y eclesiasticas no sean ultrajadas en sus personas y bienes. 11.^a Que los bienes y sus familias que no quisieren quedarse en esta prov.^a puedan trasladarse a otra donde les sea mas de termino, pasado el qual el gobierno de Esta determinara lo que le pareciere acerca de este particular. 12.^a Mientras que se sanciona esta capitulacion ocuparan una y otras tropas la posicion que actualmente tienen, y los respectivos Jefes de ellas sean responsables de su cumplimiento baxo de su palabra de honor despues de sancionada.

12.^a g.^o ninguna persona de civil o de tropa
sera molestada en su marcha p.^o otra Prov.^a
por ningun otro depend.^o del contrario.

Fernando de Beron 1.^o abril de 1813.

Signé,
Simon de Herrera

Signé,
M.^l de Salcedo

D.ⁿ J.ⁿ M.^l Gutierrez Com.^{te} en Jefe del Ex.^{to} Mexicano Rep.^{to} del N.^o y
D.ⁿ Samuel Kemper ten.^{te} Cor.^l Com.^{te} de los voluntarios americanos en
Este Ejercito.

En contestacion a las proposiciones del Ex.^{to} Gobernador D.ⁿ M.^l Salcedo y del
Señ.^l Cor.^l D.ⁿ Simon Herrera de este dia, observamos que nuestra conducta siempre
ha sido dirigida a impedir los males indicados en los artículos 1.^o 2.^o y 3.^o y 9.^o es conforme

a los principios que defendemos, al hacer esta regla invariable q.^a la humanidad nos ha
hecho observar religiosamente el Octavo, pero que no podemos menos que regarnos
enteramente a la admission de los de mas artículos 4.^o 5.^o 6.^o 7.^o 9.^o 10.^o 12 y 13. en sus
presente forma. - Observamos igualmente que en lo futuro, ninguna comunicacion
seran admitidas, a menos que sean dirigidas conforme al decoro y con especificacion
de Nuestros titulos.

Concepcion 1.^o abril de 1813.

El Gobernador D.^o M.^o de A.^o S.^o

a los Señ.^{es} D.^o J. B.^o Gutierrez Com.^{te} en Jefe del Ejercito A.^o S.^o
y D.^o J. M. Kemper Com.^{te} C.^o de A.^o S.^o

Señores,
Habiendo V.V. convalidado los artículos 1. 2. 3. y 8. de la capitulation prop.^a esta
Baya p.^a nosotros y comunicada ayer tarde Verbata^{te} p.^a un oficial de Nuestra confianza,
conforme manifesta la contestacion de V.V. que acabamos de recibir, no parece hay
mas dificultad que en los restantes artículos de ella, sobre los quales M. pueden disminuirse
conceder con alguna variacion propia de Vagetas que han adoptada los apreciables princi-
pios de humanidad que sea justo al derecho, faciendo al mismo tiempo que
por nuestra parte guardaremos el decoro correspond.^{te} asi como la especificacion
de los titulos que antes ignorabamos y ahora sabemos.

J. M. de Texas 1.^o abril 1813

D.^o J. B.^o Gutierrez. A.^o S.^o

El tiempo y la posicion que ocupa Nuestro Ex.^{to} no nos permiten de hacer
el analisis de los artículos no concedidos ni de los muy fundados motivos que nos asisten
para no concederlos, y solo condescendemos a contener las tropas mientras se informa
a V.V. que el unico modo que existe de impedir la toma de la plaza, es la entrega a
discusion, admitiendo que en este ultimo caso conservamos la disposicion de conde-
cirnos con toda la Urbanidad que permiten las costumbres de la guerra.

La hora avanzada no permitira recibir otras comunicaciones y
admitiremos a nuestra presencia otros de sus diputados, los Gobernadores y
los Magistrados del Cabildo en cuerpo, unicamente seran admitidos para
señal de la entrega de la plaza. Nuestras tropas seran aguantadas
de entera al alamo.

Campam.^{to} de la Concepcion 1.^o abril 1813.

- 1.^a La presente Carta sera en adelante conocida por el nombre del Estado de Texas, y continuara parte de la Republica Mexicana: ala qual quedara inviolablemente unida. —
- 2.^a Nuestra Santa Religión quedara imperturbable del modo que esta establecida, y las leyes tendran en estricta execucion, hasta que estan expresamente publicamente abocadas o alteradas del modo que aqui se prescribe.
- 3.^a Las propiedades particulares seran inviolables, y no se tomara nada para el uso publico, excepto en casos urgentes de necesidad, y verificandose esto, el Proprietario recibirá una justa recompensa.
- 4.^a La Libertad personal sera sagrada. de hoy en adelante ningun hombre sera arrestado por delito alguno sin denuncia en debida forma, caso por caso, ni puesto en Jugado sin haber sido examinado ante los testigos, ni tampoco se quitara la vida a ningun si abierdo oído completamente, excepto en caso de esta Carta durante el termino de esta la presente Guerra, los Actos de esta Republica, en cuyos castigos solo entendera la Junta de acuerdo con el Gobernador, para asegurar la firmesa de un Establecimiento y la paz de los pueblos. —
- 5.^a El Gobernador elegido por la Junta, sera Comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas del Estado, advirtiendo que no emprendera Campaña alguna en persona, a menos que halla recibido la orden de la Junta, en cuyo caso el Gobernador provea con ausencia por los medios necesarios para que no queden desamparadas las obligaciones del Gobierno. Sera igualmente de su cargo mandar a establecerse leyes para el arreglo del Ejercito, nombrando oficiales militares y satisficando las Comisiones y grades de aquellos que ya estan empleados. Esta encargado de la defensa de la Patria, de las Relaciones extrangeras de la execucion de las Leyes, y de la conservacion del orden. Tendrá derecho a un secretario, dos ayudantes de campo, tres escribientes para la lengua Española, y uno para la lengua Inglesa. —
- 6.^a El Sueldo del Gobernador y de mas oficiales Civiles y militares, sera fijado en la mayor prontitud asegurandolos por la ley.
- 7.^a Habra un Tesorero cuya obligacion sera de recibir y guardar intactos los fondos Publicos. Teniendolos ala disposicion del Gobierno.
- 8.^a La Ciudad de San Fernando sera el sitio del Gobierno, y la residencia de todos los oficiales Publicos. Sera Gobernada por dos Alcaldes en Jefe y cuatro Comisarios de Barrio elegida por la Junta.
- 9.^a El Cabildo sera encargado de la Policia de la interior de la Ciudad. Tendrá toda la autoridad necesaria para el efecto. Los alcaldes tendran cada uno por separado la facultad de juzgar todas las causas de civil y criminal, y nombrar sus oficiales indicandolos los dias de Audiencia, y para

- de hallarse en oficio. Sus en
para el Electo.
- 11.^o La villa en el Estado sea Gobernada por un
gobernador quien la Junta designará
algunas medidas que juzgue necesarias.
- 12.^o Sera de la obligacion del Cabildo y de los comandantes, de presentar al Gobernador
un libro exacto de la poblacion de sus respectivas Jurisdicciones y de establecer
Escuelas en cada Ciudad o Villa.
- 13.^o La Junta tendrá la facultad de quitar el empleo de los oficiales de su nomina-
cion quando se hallare por conveniente.
- 14.^o Hasta una Audiencia Superior que sera compuesta de un Jefe instruido
en las leyes, quien sera nombrado por la Junta. Tendrá las facultades de
tomar los medios necesarios para mantener la paz y buen orden, de
juzgar todos delitos, y de decidir de todas las causas presentadas ante el q.^{to}
la sentencia o materia en controversia exceda mil pesos. Este tribunal
nombrará sus oficiales firmando el tiempo y lugar de su sesion y sus envolu-
mentos seran determinados por leyes establecidas para el efecto. Sera de
su deber en los examenes de Jueces de Muerte, citar jueces de los Ciudadanos
ma. virtutes inteligentes que juraron obrar en justicia tanto para el
Estado como para el acusado, sustituyendo con el Juez en el conocimiento
de la causa. Sera tambien de su deber establecer un código de
leyes criminales, y orden de proceder, por la cual todos los delitos puedan
recibir sus respectivos castigos, lo que con brevedad y claridad se
definiere; y una vez aprobado por la Junta sera la ley del Pais, y
se publicara para la instruccion del Pueblo. Ninguno sera castigado
por haver cometido delito o ofensa que no halla previsto la ley.
- 15.^o Toda Mudanza o alteracion en las leyes actualmente en vigor, se
verificara por la Junta para informacion del Pueblo.
- 16.^o La Junta se formara para tener sus sesiones en la capital, un
dia cada semana o con mas frecuencia si lo requiere la cau-
sa. Esta revestida y tiene todo el poder a ella cometido por el pueblo,
sera de su obligacion atender con desvelo procurando el bien del
Estado: alterar y enmendar estos reglamentos quando fueren necesarios
presidir en los negocios de la guerra y de los varios ramos de relacion
extrangeros: y finalmente de hacer quanto estubiere en su poder
para el beneficio de la grande obra de la independencia Mexicana.
- 17.^o La Junta tomara conocimiento de las propiedades de los enemigos
que se hallen dentro de su Jurisdiccion y determinara acerca de
ellos lo que Juzgare conveniente.
- 18.^o Hiciera a facilitar al Señor General en Jefe Gobernador
electo de este Estado todos los medios en su poder de llenar la

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obligaciones contraídas por el à nombre de la Republica Mexicana
18. La Junta con el Gobernador del Estado, de un comun acuerdo, proce-
-ran a la eleccion de los delegados necesarios a cerca del congreso gen-
- Mexicano y de las naciones extranjeras. —

Ciudad de S.^a Fern.^a Abril 17. de 1813.

12 June 1812

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived in Matamoros on the 20th ultimo with the intention of proceeding on but from the information I received there on good authority from San Antonio, and other circumstances herein detailed I determined to return back to this place where I arrived on the 4th inst.

Some circumstances have transpired relative to the reduction of the royal army in Texas that give to the account an air of the miraculous, and increase the authority of the Subintendente General. Governor Salcedo had three thousand men under his command abundantly supplied, and most of them newly clothed, in the greater part, however, were including officers he had no confidence. When he demanded he was capitulated to the American officers in cheerful terms on their terms, and absolved to all. It may be said that he must have been with much more satisfaction than on a former occasion when they attempted to negotiate a capitulation at La Bahia. Salcedo also was cheerful and did not appear to regard the circumstances as misfortune. These circumstances corroborate the sincerity of their hearts in conversation with Doctor Robinson.

Such was the ignorance of military proceedings amongst the Republicans that they did not even know how to disarm the conquered troops, and the most flattering, and brilliant circumstances of victory, that of requiring the vanquished to pile their arms before the conquerors was entirely overlooked. The Spanish troops kept their arms the first day, and burying on the walls of honor of the Spanish chiefs. Colonel Kemper, Major Rap, and several other American officers, supped with Governor Salcedo at his house, and passed the night in his power, while Bernardo passed himself up with the

Among the =

Stone enclosures of the Illipion de las Alamos one and a half mile distant; the next day Governor Salcedo himself dismissed his men in their barracks, and Burrardo marched into town, and on the night of the third day their good faith and confidence was rewarded by the most atrocious act of treachery and cruelty that ever disgraced any set of men what ever.

It appears evidently that on the reduction of San Antonio a man of the least capacity might with the resources found there have completely emancipated the four provinces, and have given a blow to the Spanish power in Mexico that would have been felt to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, by adopting a system of conciliation, and advancing into Cochinitas. The principal Arsenal of the royalists was lost, and their only efficient army destroyed, captured, and dispersed. Burrardo however seems to have believed his labor at an end, Kimpur, and several others of their best officers with about one hundred men were permitted to return home on furloughs of three and four months; and instead of conciliation he adopted the policy of barbarous conquests; he proceeded in silence to organize the kind of governments I had the honor to give you an account of in my letter no. 30: not one in ten knew anything of the proceeding until after its organization.

In the formation of his Junta the most ignorant, and least respectable characters in the country were preferred, except one who is a Frenchman of about 30 years of age by the name of Louis Ellapierre lately gone out, I know him well in Havana, he understands the three languages, and then appears to be a young man of talents and good character: he is also Secretary to the government, and the actual director of everything.

a few days only after the installation of the junta, one of its members was convicted and imprisoned for theft. Not a single useful provision has been made; the army is destitute of every thing except their arms and ammunition, and with no other provisions than beef; nothing has been done to put them in a state to either advance, or defend themselves where they are.

The most deplorable system of terror, rapine, and murder has been followed: arbitrary imprisonments, confiscations, constantly succeed each other; all the resources of the country have been pillaged, and squandered away without any public benefit; and suspicion and discontent are general and at their height. It is estimated that more than 1200 persons have deserted since the reduction of San Antonio, and they are daily disappearing.

The Republican force at present consists of about 400 Americans and 800 Mexicans, but in about 500 of the latter little confidence is placed. The royalists have again assembled about 1500 men in a camp 10 leagues on this side of the "Rio grande" who are said to be commanded by Colonel Arce and Lieutenant Colonel Resendez, the former an man of military capacity: such however is the state of the provisions that they have but 300 fire arms, and one cannon in this army.

On the 25 ultimo an agent from the government of Texas arrived in Salagoches on his way to New Orleans, he is a member of the junta, and surely deserves a wreath as well before death on a public mission: he was however attended by two young men of promising appearance as secretaries.

On the 26 a courier arrived from San Antonio with letters to General Salado and myself, which with copies of sundry

papers relating to them. I have the honor to transmit herewith all marked A, as these papers speak for themselves I make no comment to them.

A short time after the arrival of the above named Agent I was informed thro' one of his secretaries that he was charged with dispatches for certain French agents in New Orleans. On my arrival here he paid me a visit, and with great simplicity told me that he found himself surrounded with difficulties, and had come to implore my counsel and advice. I mentioned to him what I had heard, and advised him to be cautious how he proceeded in so delicate an affair which I represented to him as little short of high treason. He was exceedingly alarmed, and solemnly avowed that he was himself ignorant of the nature of the business he was in; that he was charged to deliver a large packet to a person here by the name of Girard, in New Orleans who is agent of the Republic, and informed that it contained complete instructions for both; that he had himself become suspicious of being drawn into some nefarious intrigue, and had determined to proceed no further, but that he had unfortunately sent the packet on, otherwise he said he would deliver it to me. He conjured me to discharge all suspicion of him, that he was a poor ignorant peasant, but an honest man, and that he would return home immediately, and never more meddle with affairs so much above his comprehension. He departed the next day in very great terror.

I am just informed by that there is already of about six hundred French men of all colors in New Orleans ready to be embarked for the coasts of Texas, piloted as provided, and they are to be commanded by a Colonel Repille or Rozelle an man of color from St. Domingo. Girard has promised them to attend to their landing and reception. If there is any truth in this report, and it is given on the authority of a letter from Girard, I suspect them to be

the Banataria *Baradillii*. I feel persuaded that Ellapinall is
a fine agent, tho he has evidently more zeal than judgement it
has not been difficult for him to avail himself of the weakness of
Vanity, and the selfish dispositions of Bernardo to obtain the
entire control of affairs there, in the expectation of making that
country an asylum for French adventurers from all parts of the
world, and giving a new direction to the revolution. I have
taken every step in my power to sound and propagate all errors
amongst the Americans both here and there, and I doubt not but
the plan will be entirely disconcerted, and that pretended
Government of ignorance, imbecility, and fraud destroyed.
A copy of a note on the subject sent by express to Major Ross.
I have the honor to transmit him with marked B.

I found soon on my arrival at Itacagdas that General Salido had
already restored confidence and tranquility to that distracted village.
Several families had abandoned it and retired to this side of the
Sakine who have again returned at his invitation; nearly double
the usual quantity of corn has been planted there at his recom-
mendation: he has also organized a company of local militia,
established a public school, and organized, equipped, mounted,
and clothed in uniforms a company of volunteers of 40 men, 22
of which are Americans and the rest Mexicans. When it is consi-
dered that all this was done from the resources of an exhausted
settlement, not exceeding 700 souls, and a very discontented
people it must appear extraordinary, and give every favorable
opinion of his capacity. I never before witnessed such attachment
and confidence as he has inspired into all classes of people there:
when the news arrived that he was ordered to return their grief &
consternation was in the same ratio. The Volunteers spontaneously
paraded before his door and declared their readiness to march with
him the order notwithstanding, and their determination to
defend him at every risk: the inhabitants also declared their
readiness to abandon their families and labors to march

with him, and their positive determinations to defend him. Thus, if he would disregard the order and remain with them: they had previously invested him with full powers as their representative. He however succeeded in quieting their apprehensions by promising to return as soon as possible, and engaged the Volunteers to march on well provided and reinforced the army. From the good opinion, and good will with which he has inspired every body since his appearance in this quarter, and the information, and representations that have gone on of his merit, and the unfair dealings and suspicious conduct of Burrardo and his creatures, there appears to me little doubt but that a complete revolution will take place there, and that Salado will very soon be unanimously invited to go and take the chief command, which much may be expected from his talents, activity, and conciliating dispositions. My own confidence in these qualities is such that my present determination is to proceed with him in case of such an event. Many Volunteers are pouring out, and many others are expected from the Mississippi territory.

Since our arrival here Genl. Salado has shown two letters to me he has received by mail from Philadelphia relative to other persons arrived there from Cadiz, and coming on here copies of them and his answers marked C. Thence with have the honor to transmit them with.

We have united a little paper belonging to General Salado, with the intention of publishing a weekly political paper here in Spanish and English, it is intended to contain an exact and impartial account of the circumstances of the revolution, with such remarks as the case requires, for the information of both parties. The first number is now in a state of forwardness.

Isido has also received letters from his wife in Philadelphia
which cause the greatest unhappiness, as it appears that
she is on the point of being destitute of every means
of subsistence. His wish is that she should join him
here, but he is himself so destitute as to be reduced to the
necessity of living on the charity of his friends in this
place.

I have the honor to be with every great respect

Yours most faithful

humble servant

Wm. Hall

The Honorable

James McMillan

Secretary of State

Washington.

14 June I am informed this moment that, the Cambridge School
and the Lonsdale School have arrived at Rapides in company with
General Bagwell, and may shortly be expected here Mr. Thaler

12 June 1813
Mr. Thaler -

28 May 1813

William Shaler.

To Don José Burrero Gutierrez.

Sir, I have just received by express your letter of the 13th instant, and with pain I observe that General Isidro is likely to become the victim of the basest calumny and treachery, and you the dupes of intrigues that may cost you dear. You have several times done me the justice to acknowledge the candor and disinterestedness of my mind, and as my character and principles are thus beyond suspicion, I shall on this occasion give you my sentiments without disguise. I cannot comprehend how General Isidro's talents which you yourself prove by citing the high and honorable employments he has held, or his being subsequently denounced by the Spanish government, as a friend to American independence can be objections to his aiding in a cause like the one you profess to serve; neither do I comprehend how the services of General Isidro in Spain against the French invasions can be construed into services against the patriotic cause in America. This reasoning is some strange indeed, and if it forms the basis of your views, your cause must necessarily fall, as it repels from amongst you all men of honor and talents. As to Bagwell's letter, it is unworthy of any serious refutation. I do not observe that it contains anything more than absurd assertions unsupported by any proofs whatever except the oath and word of honor of an man unknown, who by the very act becomes suspected of the basest treachery. I can assure you and you know that I do not assert things of this importance lightly that Bagwell's letter is a tissue of falsehood and calumny from beginning to end, and there is the strongest reason to believe him an agent of the Spanish minister Oros.

A
all this will be investigated. General Salda's character shown
up to the world, and Bagwell proved a scoundrel, but
in the mean time you will sink through the sieve of
his intrigues.

Think well of what I now write you. You know I have no
private interests to serve, and you also know that I am in
the way of receiving confidential information on such subjects.

I am my own party I am thus far with the view of proceeding
on, but such appearances determine me to return back
to Natchitoches, for I cannot place myself in a situation
where my own honor, and that of my government may
be committed to. / Signed / Wm. Thaler

Nacagdoches & Bayou 1813.

El General B. Caviemen al Coronel W. M. Shaler.

Muy Sr. mio: A quien, mas que a un amigo consuevo
mi Memos, desde el principio de mi difícil empresa, podre dirigien-
do por consejos y consuelo en algunas criticas ocurrencias de la
vida? Libréme Dios de molestar al. en mis asuntos parti-
culares: pero quando se trata de la Merced de mi infelice
herido; de el sueldo, en que recibi con el precioso bien de la
salud, el entusiasmo del Patriotismo; de la seguridad de un
Pais que debe a U. en parte su favorable mudanza; desde
luego me olvidé de todas las consideraciones, para dedicarme
a su socorro.

Las tramas Mas Negras parecen de todas partes
vidas, para destruir el debil monumento de la Independencia
en Texas: una relacion de algunas de ellas firmaria al. en
los colores los mas sacudidos, el estado de cosas en que me
hallo; pero me lo prohíbe la prudencia, y solo puedo infor-
mar al. de una ocurrencia fatal.

La Carta Misericord que U. se sirvió mandarme
hace algun tiempo, escrita por un hombre de caracter dis-
tinguido, descubre en todos sus horrores la envidia Mal
viva, y Arrevida: la adorna copia impondrá a U. de todo.
Se mandó a Toledo deponer en Tacogoches, y aun U. vi-

vamos a Natchitoches, o el Natchez, bajo pretexto de preparar al Pueblo a recibirlos en tiempo mas oportuno, y acompaño a V.^a copia de mi Carta, para que V.^a en vista de todo, que de acuerdo del modo prudente que sea necesario adoptar, y me de sobre todo su parecer. Nicornell queda aqui por algun tiempo.

La Carta de V.^a del 6. de Abril me hace conocer que leon estaba V.^a de amor a Toledo.

Segun las circunstancias godra V.^a insinuar alguna cosa sobre esta materia, principalmente al D.^o Sibley, y a otros, para que en otras ocasiones sean menos prodigos de recomendaciones.

Merece a V.^a escribir al General Adair, y al Capitan Lucket, quienes no puedan suspender sus operaciones a consecuencia de la Venida de Toledo.

Algunos refuerzos inmediatamente me son muy necesarios.

Medo con alta consideracion y verdadera amistad
Su Affmo.

Ciudad de S. Fernando a Texas
18. de Mayo de 1813. y el 2.^o
de una Independencia

José Bernardo Gutiérrez

Es. En Extracero de la Carta que se cita.

"Pittsburgh (State of Pennsylvania, U.S.) Dec. 29, 1812"

"Col."

Nathaniel Logswell

To

Generals Bernardo Gutierrez and Magee."

"Dear Generals,"

"I fell in company with Mr. Toledo in the city of Philadelphia in August last, and from the representation which he made to me, that he was acting as agent for Col. Bernardo, I became engaged in the cause of the Mexican Patriots, and my whole time since that period has been occupied in endeavoring to procure arms in order to forward them on to your Head Quarters by the way of the river Mississippi and the Natchitoches. — The want of pecuniary resources to purchase the arms, has been the grand difficulty. — However, after having been unsuccessful in a number of negotiations, I was on the point of succeeding to the amount of a million of dollars, when the proclamation of Governor Claiborne of New Orleans, which was published in all the newspapers in the U. States, put a stop to the business. — Gentlemen were fearful of advancing their money, or engaging in a business, which had been denounced by the proclamation of the Governor of a State. — I published, however, an answer to Governor Claiborne's proclamation in the Democratic Press, a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia; the editor of which being in the confidence of the Government of the U. States, it is considered as a de facto official paper, which gives great currency to any sentiments of a political nature which it advocates. — This answer to Governor Claiborne's proclamation had a great circulation, and was re-published in the News-Papers throughout the United States. — It obtained the name of the antidote to Governor Claiborne's proclamation. — Enclosed is the News-paper containing the answer, and which is headed "South America." — You will see by the tenor and the complexion of it, that the object was not only to do away the effects of Gov. Claiborne's proclamation, but that it was also calculated and intended to prepare the public mind, and to pave the way so

that congress might be induced to acknowledge and guarantee the independence of the Mexican Patriots. I am told that it has had a great effect in smoothing the way, and preparing the public mind to wish for the accomplishment of such an event, so greatly in every point of view to be desired. — I published, also, a number of other pieces in the News papers on the same subject, and all tending to the same effect."

"I came to this place (Pittsburgh) in company with Mr Toledo, Mr Piconnell; Mr La Tour; Mr Alden; Mr Bullard; and Mr Mower. They have all (namely; Mr Toledo, Mr Piconnell, Mr La Tour, Mr Alden, Mr Bullard and Mr Mower) just left this place in a boat for the Natchez, intending to go on by the way of Natchitoches in order to join you. They all supposed till within two days before they left this place that I intended accompanying them. This was my intention when I left Philadelphia; but a complete development of the objects, the views, and the character of Mr Toledo, of which I had been for some time previously, suspicious; deter mined me not to accompany them. I thought that the best course I could take, would be not to interrupt the expedition, but to let them go quietly on, and to take this method of laying the whole matter before you; as you will undoubtedly receive this letter some time before they can possibly arrive, as I have forwarded it by the mail to the Natchitoches."

"I will now explain the circumstances relative to Mr Toledo which have come to my knowledge since the time I became intimately acquainted with him in August last. — now five months since. — In the course of a few days after I had engaged in the business of endeavouring to procure arms for the Mexican Patriots, I procured letters from General Sumner, a Senator in the Legislature of Pennsylvania from the City of Philadelphia; now, lately, appointed by the President of the United States Superintendent General of the militia stores of the United States — also, from Col. Bims, Editor of the Democratic Press, and Aid-de-camp to Governor Snyder of this State — and, also, from other influential and patriotic characters, recommending and proposing to Governor Snyder that he would loan me ten pieces of four pound brass artillery and other munitions of war for the use of the Mexican Patriots. Governor Snyder was at Harrisburg, the seat of government of this State; and having some business at Baltimore, I went there, as it was only a couple of days farther ride to go that way. — Mr Toledo accompanied me to Baltimore. — The day after our arrival in Baltimore a vessel arrived at that place direct from Cayenne, (Caracas) with the news of the counter revolution which had taken place in Caracas and of the establishment of the old form of government in consequence of the abominable treachery of General Miranda. The Patriots of Baltimore were thunder struck at the news; but I observed that Mr Toledo and Mr Pica the ambassadors from Caracas did not appear to be affected by it. I thought it extraordinary that they should not be disagreeably affected by it; but knowing

that both Mr Toledo and Mr Orea were the intimate friends and correspondents of Mirancla; it excited my suspicions whether they were not connected with Mirancla; and fully acquainted with his arrangements and his plots; the more especially so as a vessel from Mirancla had arrived in Philadelphia a short time previous to that, and which brought dispatches from Mirancla to Toledo; and in which vessel Mr Toledo informed me that he had some thoughts of going to see Mirancla in order to make some arrangements. On my return to Philadelphia, after spending a few days with Governor Snyder, at Harrisburg, I expressed these suspicions relative to Mr Toledo to those of my acquaintances, whom I knew to be staunch friends of the Patriotic cause. The most of them thought that Toledo must be sincere. — Some of those doubting, whether all things considered, he ought to be trusted at all. — And they all of them advised me to keep a close eye upon his conduct; and if I found that he was acting a double or a traitorous part to acquaint you with it immediately."

"I now pledge you my honor as a gentleman, and as an officer; and I call God to witness the truth of my assertion, that the object of Mr Toledo is to play the same game with you as Mirancla did in Caracas. It has been fully ascertained that the people of old Spain finding that it would be difficult or impossible to prevent the colonies from aiming at independence, have made arrangements to counter revolutionize, and for this purpose have engaged a number of enterprising men to assume the garb of Patriots, and to have all the appearance of being persecuted for their Patriotism, in order to obtain the confidence of the Patriots, and to be entrusted by them in important situations, so that when a favorable opportunity occurs to sacrifice the Patriots and their cause as General Mirancla has done. — Such a man is Mr Toledo — I pledge my life on the issue, for I know it to be the fact. — To my certain knowledge, Mr Toledo is in close correspondence with his relation the Marquis of Villa Franca a member of the Spanish Cortes — with the Duke of Infantado, a member of the Regency; and with others, the most inveterate foes of the Patriotic cause. — My suspicions, from a variety of circumstances, were strongly excited before I left Philadelphia, and increased, since my arrival in this place, has enabled me to ascertain his treacherous designs beyond the possibility of a doubt. — What I assert, I have the means and the power of proving, but I trust that it would not be proper or prudent to enter into a more detailed explanation by letter. — I will, however, give you some outline of the intentions and views of Mr Toledo. — The object is to place himself at the head of the expedition, of which you and Ilaya are now the chiefs. — He would then get rid of you and Ilaya as soon as possible, when he would manage every thing in his own way; and as far forth as lay in his power to the utter ruin and subversion of the Patriotic cause. — Rely upon what I now tell you. Toledo has not a single particle of Patriotism, his only object is by a great show of disinterestedness, and affected Patriotism to deceive a few, and to get himself placed at the head. —"

"I have heard Mr Toledo make use of the following language in the presence of General Allen and Mr Ripley, with whom General Bernardo is acquainted. — As for Bernardo, says Toledo, he is an ignorant and a simple fellow, and I can manage with him as I please; but I am fearful that I shall find some difficulty in prevailing upon allayee to resign the command to me. — I mention this observation of Toledo merely to show the extreme vanity of the man, for both General Allen and Mr Ripley have observed to me that they had ten times the confidence in the real abilities of Bernardo that they had in Toledo. — I will give you my opinion of Toledo; — and five months close observation of him, I think has given me a fair opportunity of judging. He is vain, ambitious, and a great intriguer. His talents are specious and showy, but totally destitute of that solidity, coolness, and judgment necessary to form a great character. He is, I think, the most popish man I ever saw, and over which he has not the least controul. I was two or three times, on the point of closing a bargain for some arms, when his harsh and ungovernable temper upset the whole. Whether it was done intentionally or not, or purpose to create a delay, I am not able to say; but be that as may, he is the last person on earth that ought to receive the least countenance or confidence from the Patriots. — People have said to me, why do you put confidence in a man who is known to be the intimate of Miranda, that worst of traitors? — I have mentioned above that Mr Toledo's first object was to get himself placed at the head of the expedition of which you and allayee are, at present, the chiefs. If he would not succeed in this his next object was to effect humility, and get appointed second, third, or fourth in command; and then, by degrees, to manoeuvre himself to the head. — The above observation he made in the presence of General Allen, Mr Ripley and myself, which led us to suspect his patriotic motives, and on this account I was advised to narrowly watch all his manoeuvres under the cloak of a masonic lodge which he has made some preparatory arrangements in order to introduce among the officers of your expedition he calculated securing adherents to himself. He has prepared a creed of his own profession addressed to the American Patriots, which is only intended as a manoeuvre to cover his real motives so far to obtain the confidence of the Patriots, and then to abuse it. In all the pamphlets which he has written, he has egotistically made use of his own name in addressing them in order to make them believe that he is a real and true Patriot. — But, be not deceived, it is all a piece of deception from the beginning to the end. — I have found it out; I know it; and can prove it."

"I presume, Sir, that I have said enough on this subject, I should not decide so much, had I not considered that Mr Toledo was in the confidence of General Bernardo; and had I not ascertained to an absolute certainty, and beyond all possibility of doubt, that his object was to take advantage of that confidence, and subvert the patriotic cause whenever it should be in his power."

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"From the first moment that my suspicions were excited relative to Toledo, I have been actuated by a principle of duty which I owed to the cause to sift him to the bottom; and to do it in such a way as not to lead to suspicion. I was advised to this course by those of my friends, who were staunch friends of the Patriots. I have given you the result, and you may rely upon its authenticity."

"Mr. Picornell, is a native of Old Spain, about sixty years of age. — He was imprisoned by the Prince of Peace for his intrigues with Gordin and the 2^d to whom he is entirely devoted. Perhaps he may attempt to make a merit of that imprisonment; but rely upon it, it is all a delusion — he is no Patriot. — He was a coadjutor with Mironda in Caracas, and has come to the U. States since the reestablishment of the old form of Government in Caracas. If possible, Mr. Picornell is left to be depended upon than Toledo. — Mr. La Tour (he has altered his name from Calivette to La Tour) is a native of New Orleans. — A French man about 47 years of age — Toledo calls him his Aid-de-camp. Toledo, Picornell, and La Tour, are one and the same — and rely upon it, and I am willing to put my life on the issue, that if you allow either of them to step a foot into the territory over which you preside, or to have the least connection whatever, even as common soldiers, with your expedition, you will, in the end, rue it in tears of blood."

"Perhaps you will ask, how are we to deny Mr. Toledo, Mr. Picornell and Mr. La Tour, when they offer to join us? You can answer them in this way; and, in my opinion, the answer is amply conclusive, even admitting that you had not been fully apprised of their sinister motives, and their treacherous designs. You can say to them that it is but two years (which is the fact as it respects Toledo) since you were known to be in arms in violent opposition to the very cause which we are now supporting, and to which you now offer to be favorably disposed. Whether your intentions are honest or not, yet, on every principle of sound policy, prudence and the custom of Nations, it would be highly improper that you should be employed in a cause against which you were, a year or two ago, in arms opposing. A traitor can never be trusted. He will turn traitor as suits his convenience. It is the policy of nations never to trust a man, who has once turned traitor."

This is the course (knowing what I do know) that I pursue.

They have brought nothing with them that can be of any use to your expedition. nothing but the printing materials, which I have previously mentioned & a case of surgical instruments — they have no muskets or military stores whatever.

I have now given you a general & faithful outline of the business relative to Toledo; and I can lay my hand on my heart and say that in so doing I have been actuated by no other motive, whatever, but the good of the cause in which you are engaged.

(Correct Extract.)

El General Bernardo Gutiérrez al Ciudadano Soltero = Muy
 Por mio. El Ciudadano Picornell llegó a esta Capital hace
 tan dias, y que en su casa del 4^{to} al comisionar queda
 encargado de todo lo relativo a la venta de V. a un País.
 tanto por dicha Casa, como por las conversaciones y
 verbales del referido Ciudadano. —

La noticia de la venta de V. y los avisos q. le amena-
 ciaba me llenaron de satisfaccion; si hubien seguido mi
 inclinacion como Individuo, hubiera dispuesto la reunion
 de V. a un Pais en la mayor brevedad, y no es sin
 alguna pena, que me ves obligado, como encargado de la
 seguridad Nacional a obrar de un modo contrario: el ca-
 racter transcendente de V. ha llegado a noticia de todos
 los miembros de este Gobierno, de todos los interesados en
 la causa de la independencia Mexicana: los empleos ho-
 norificos q. V. ha llenado ultimamente en el Gobierno en
 Cadix, y su grado militar obtenido en una guerra
 directamente opuesta al suceso de la causa q. ahora de-
 fendemos por una parte; y en demas formal circulada
 por el Gobierno Americano de ciertos siniestros proyectos de V.
 contra la tranquilidad de estas Provincias por la otra, han
 hechado al pueblo en un estado de duda sobre las intencio-
 nes de V. que pudiera serle funestas, y que no cabe en los prin-
 cipios de la buena politica, de la prudencia, y de las
 costumbres de las Naciones en semejantes circunstancias
 recibir el Servicio que V. (sin lo dudo) con sinceridad ofrece.

Espere aun de su amistad, como primera prueba de su de-
voción a esta causa, que lea lo que lea ningun paso con-
—venga a detener el buen orden, que en el dia seina
nuestro nosotras, consensuado quicoro en retirarse a Ma-
chirocho, o el Machico, en otros sobrandos ocasiones
de acudir por hecho el amor patriótico q^{le} le ataca,
que pondra en el caso de detener poco a poco unas
preocupaciones, o ya demasiadamente amagadas.

Los importantes servicios q^{U.} en un nuevo des-
tino podria rendir a la causa de la libertad, y de lo
razon, lo indemnizaran en parte de no tomar por
ahora una parte activa en los asuntos de esta Repu-
blica. Me gano el d^{to} en que los verdaderos patriotas
recibirian el premio de sus servicios, y nunca lo habria
mas dichoso para mi, que quando pueda cubrir al
en señal de la confianza publica, de la honora q^{le}
merecen sus talentos. —

Quiero sobre el influjo del N. para encaminar
los voluntarios, y armamentos q^{le} se puedan conseguir.

Este Gobierno esta dispuesto en quanto lo per-
mitan las circunstancias a liquidar con N. con ge-
nerosidad de todas las anticipaciones que hubiere hecho
o hiciera, utiles para el bien del Estado. —

Por lo que respecta al Imperio, autorizo al
Comandante de en Guerra a hacer un convenio con el
y su Oficial, q^{le} a facilitando los medios de transportar
se a esta Capital: espero q^{U.} promediará en quan-

to puedo, y me daré las Instrucciones relativas á este
Negocio, para en quanto se pueda, hacer á V. las reme-
sas que corresponden. —

NO puedo dispensar una Reflexion sobre la re-
sistencia que V. hace de mis cartas de Mayo y Abril
de 1812. Si V. hubiere venido inmediatamente á presentarse
expuesto á los ojos, ya sin duda estaria decidida la Su-
erente de este Estado á favor de la Republica Mexicana,
á favor de la imaginaria Monarquia Española, ó á
favor de qualquiera otra faccion; ¿cómo pues puede
decidir la felicidad ó profunda desdicha de las naciones?

Los señores Militares que V. indica, serán reci-
bidos en este General á la satisfaccion de todos.

Las medidas que V. ha tomado para restablecer
el orden en Oaxaca han sido en su resultado muy
útiles, por lo qual le doy repetidas gracias. —

Las cartas de su Sr. y el General Allen me
han causado mucho gusto, y queda muy sensible á esas
buenas pruebas de amistad. —

Los Planos, Mapas, y Libros que V. me pueda
prestar, serán recibidos con gratitud. —

Acompaño á V. para su gobierno una copia
de los Reglamentos, bajo los quales este Gobierno admi-
tirá los voluntarios, y un Plan de sueldo de este Exer-
cito. = Pláceme á V. mis saluciones = su siempre
afecto Amigo = Don Bernardo Cárdenas = P. D. = Me es
indispensable prevenir á V. que si recibiere una fan-

Contra el mal camino. Venera don Diego Figueroa = vale

The first of these is the fact that the
 system is not a simple one. It is a
 complex one, and it is one that is
 not easily understood. It is a system
 that is not easily understood, and it
 is one that is not easily understood.
 It is a system that is not easily
 understood, and it is one that is not
 easily understood. It is a system that
 is not easily understood, and it is one
 that is not easily understood. It is a
 system that is not easily understood,

The Commission of the Court of Sessions
 for the County of Middlesex, do hereby
 certify that the within and foregoing
 is a true and correct copy of the
 original of the same as the same
 is now in the possession of the
 Clerk of the Court of Sessions
 for the County of Middlesex.
 In witness whereof the Seal of the
 Court of Sessions for the County
 of Middlesex is hereunto set
 the 10th day of March 1881.
 J. H. B. Clerk of the Court of Sessions
 for the County of Middlesex.

986

Veracruz 26 de Marzo de 1813.

Querido al Ciudadano Futuro.

Acabo de recibir vuestra carta del 17 del corriente en la que me ordenais regrese a Atlixtoche o Atlix donde deberan sobrevenir ocasiones de acreditar con hechos el amor Patrio-
tico que me trajo a este Pais. — A la verdad que no pue-
do menos de decir que yo no necesito ir a esos lugares a
buscar nuevas aventuras para probar al mundo entero mi
amor decidido por el bien, y la libertad de mi Patria, del mis-
mo modo que encuentro excusado hacer reflexion alguna
sobre el contenido de dicha carta, que si bien denota mucha
malicia en las excusas, no es menos sospechoso el objeto que
el, o el autor de ella se propone haciendome salir del ter-
ritorio Mexicano. — Voy a obedecer inmediatamente porque
las criticas circunstancias en que se halla mi Patria asi
lo exigen; y si v. creyere que el orden, la tranquilidad, ~~revolucion~~
y el bien mismo que todos los buenos patriotas deseamos a nu-
estros con-ciudadanos, esta conseguido con que yo regrese a At-
lixtoche, pero tardaremos en ver ^{realizados} ~~conseguidos~~ nuestros deseos;
y v. y sus satelites libres del miedo que tan justamente
les causa la aproximacion de mi Persona.

Atlix.

Before me William Shaler Agent of the United States near
the constituted authorities of New Spain personally appeared
Aaron Moser late of the City of Philadelphia who being
ruly sworn doth depose and say that sometime early in
the autumn of the year 1842, the deponent became acquainted
with Nathaniel Cogswell by the introduction of John William
Brenton of Philadelphia. That in consequence of the representa-
tions of the said Brenton, Cogswell made an arrangement with
Samuel Adams in Toledo to accompany him to the Internal
Provinces of Mexico as a printer, and to carry with
him a sort of types in order to establish a Press imme-
diately on their arrival. That the said Toledo deposited in
the hands of the deponent the sum of 100 dollars to defray
the expenses of the said Cogswell and that the said Cogswell
drew out of the hands of the deponent forty dollars, saying
it was understood between him and the said Toledo, in respect
to the said Cogswell afterwards confessed that he took said
money without consulting the said Toledo. That Cogswell
at Philadelphia, on the 27th and at Pittsburgh after told
the deponent that he had the utmost confidence in the
honor integrity, talents and patriotism of Toledo. That in
consequence of said Cogswell taking the money above men-
tioned out of the deponent's hand without consent of Toledo
and after extraneous views at his expense and certain
important discoveries of Cogswell's real character and
plans, the said Toledo consulted the deponent and
Henry A. Bullard, what ought to be done. This deponent
and said Bullard, both declared, that they would not
proceed to Mexico in company with a man of Cogswell's
character. That the said Toledo absolutely prohibited the
said Cogswell from proceeding with him. This deponent
further says that after the final separation of the
said Toledo and Cogswell, the said Cogswell assured the deponent
that he had still the utmost confidence in the honor and
patriotism of Toledo that he regretted the misunderstanding
which had taken place wholly arose from his Cogswell
not understanding the Spanish Language. This deponent
further says that he has heard the said Cogswell pick
that if Toledo was placed at the head of the expedition it
must succeed otherwise it could not. For that Toledo
was but a boy without experience and that Bullard
was a man of no talents. This deponent further says
that not two hours before the party left Pittsburgh the said
Cogswell told this deponent that however he might regret
not being permitted to proceed as one of the party, he would
pledge his most sacred honor, that on his part nothing
should be done which would throw any obstacles in the
way of the expedition, and that he believed notwithstanding
the unfortunate misunderstanding between himself and
Toledo that Toledo was the man who ought to have
the command, and that if any accident should happen
before the arrival of the said party at head quarters
this deponent must not blame him the said Cogswell.
This deponent further says that notwithstanding the
repeated efforts of the said Cogswell to effect a re-
conciliation, the said Toledo refused to allow
him to proceed in his party. That the said Cogswell
immediately before he left Pittsburgh repeatedly requested
of this deponent in presence of Samuel Adams and Henry
A. Bullard not to mention his name in Pittsburgh what had
taken place between him and the said Toledo.

And further this deponent says not.

Aaron Moser

In testimony whereof I have hereunto
set my hand and affixed my seal in
the village of Otter Creek and Precinct
of Texas this 28 day of May 1819 and
of the independence of the United States
the thirty seven the Wm. H. Allen

Wm. H. Allen

Before me William H. Hall, Agent of the United States
near the constituted authorities of New Spain,
personally appeared Henry A. Bullard late of the
City of Philadelphia, who being duly sworn deposes
and says, that he was introduced to Nathaniel
Cogswell by Mr William H. Hall in the month
of October 1847 that the said Cogswell was then
in Philadelphia acting in concert with Don Jose
Alvarez de Toledo in a plan to join the northern
divisions of the Mexican Army under the command
of Don Jose Bernardo Gutierrez - that in consequence of
the high recommendations of the said Gutierrez repeated
and enforced strongly by Nathaniel Cogswell this Depo-
nent became engaged as a volunteer to accompany the said
Don J. Alvarez de Toledo. - That the said Cogswell both at Phila-
delphia, on the road and at Pittsburgh assured me
on his honor, that he had the highest respects the
utmost confidence in the honor, patriotism and in-
tegrity of the said Toledo. - This Depo-
nent further says that he has heard the said Cogswell frequently ac-
knowledge to have received from the hands of the said
Toledo the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars
for the use of the Army of Mexico. - That at Pittsburgh
on our journey to join the army, in consequence
of certain extravagance of the said Cogswell and
certain discoveries of his real character and in-
signs the said Toledo consulted this Depo-
nent and Mr Aaron Mowen on the course proper to be
pursued. - That this said Depo-
nent and the said Mowen
both declared that they would not disgrace themselves
by proceeding to Mexico in company with a man
of Cogswell's known character. - That the said Toledo
immediately discarded the said Cogswell and the party
proceeded down the River without him. - This De-
ponent further says that after the final separation
between the said Toledo and Cogswell the said Cogswell
repeatedly declared that his confidence in Toledo
was undiminished, that their difference arose
altogether from the said Cogswell's not understand-
ing the Spanish Language - that his heart was
with us - that at the moment of our embark-
tion the said Cogswell sent by this Depo-
nent a note addressed to the said Toledo in hope of effecting
a reconciliation. - That almost the last sentence
uttered by the said Cogswell to this Depo-
nent was that of the patriotism of Toledo there could be no
doubt and that altho' he was not now allowed to go
on with Toledo he was happy to have had some
influence in adding this Depo-
nent and others to the
party of the said Toledo. - This Depo-
nent further says that
notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the said Cogswell
of personal attachment to Toledo and of devotion to the
cause the said Toledo absolutely refused to allow
the said Cogswell to proceed with him to Mexico. -
And further the Depo-
nent says not. - H. A. Bullard

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand and affixed my seal in the village
of Kacagachis and province of Sonora this
23 day of May 1850 and of the independence
of the United States the thirty seven the
Wm. Haller

Wm. Baker

Before me William Shaler, Agent of the United States near
the constituted authorities of New Spain, personally
appeared Samuel Allen - late of the City of Philadelphia
and being duly sworn, deposes, that he became
acquainted with Nathaniel Cogswell in Philadelphia
by means of the American printer sometime in the month
of October 1811 and that thro' the said Cogswell
he had some money negotiations with Don Jose Alvarez
de Toledo, whom the said Cogswell and printer
had recommended as a man of unblemished character
and undoubted patriotism. - That this Deponent made
an arrangement to accompany the said Toledo to the
Provincial Congress of Mexico in company with the said
Cogswell and others, whose object was to join the
army under the command of Don Bernardo Gutierrez. That
this Deponent at Pittsburgh often heard the said Cogswell
declare that he had the highest opinion of the honor
and integrity of the said Toledo, that if he the said
Toledo was placed at the head of the expedition it
would succeed, otherwise it must fail - for that
Mayer was but an inexperienced boy and as for
Don Bernardo he was a man of the talents. This
Deponent further says that in consequence of certain ca-
lumnies of the said Cogswell at the expense of the
said Toledo, and in consequence of certain discoveries
of Cogswell's character and designs the said Toledo
absolutely refused to allow the said Cogswell to proceed
in company with him to Mexico. - That after the separa-
tion of the said Toledo and Cogswell this Deponent heard
the said Cogswell now declare that he had still the
highest opinion of the honor and patriotism of the
said Toledo - that their misunderstanding arose
solely from this Cogswell not speaking the Spanish
language and that Toledo's patriotism could not
be doubted. - The said Cogswell also told this Deponent
that he was happy that this Deponent had found
the representations which he the said Cogswell had
made of the said Toledo in Philadelphia to be
correct. That notwithstanding the frequent attempts of
Cogswell to effect a reconciliation, and frequent
assurances of personal attachment to the said Toledo
and devotion to the cause of the Patriots the said
Toledo refused to allow him to proceed in his company.
That on the Deponent's arrival at Mexico he received
a letter by mail from the aforesaid William Briggs who had
lately returned from Boston, of which the following
is an exact extract. - "I was with Col. Mayer,
Mother, Brother and sister and had some pleasant con-
versations with them. I am sorry we were so deceived
in Cogswell - he was well known to Mayer - pleased
with the expedition but regretted that Mr Cogswell
was one of the party - all I can say is, that you
were fortunate in having separated - and before more
mischievous was done."

And further the Deponent says not. -

Samuel Allen

In testimony whereof I have hereunto
set my hand and affixed my seal in
the village of Northampton, Province of
Mass. this 29 day of May 1813 and of
the independence of the United States
the 37 of the independence of the United States

W. Thaler

A



9 June 1813 101

A friend informs Major Rap by reports that it is ascertained to a certainty that Don Thomas Charles brought despatches for certain French agents in New Orleans. This fact Don Thomas Charles confessed to the person who writes.

The same friend informs Major Rap that he has just learnt that such and such principally men of color are in a state of preparation to be embarked in New Orleans for the coast of Texas under the command of a balance Repilli or Razilli an man of color from St. Domingo and member of the legion of honor; he is also informed that allanpinier Guard has left New Orleans for the state of Louisiana in order to secure the landing and occupation of this corps of French banditti. Major Rap will easily comprehend that such a plan must be destructive of the object of the Volunteers he commands, and pregnant with every species of danger to them, and to the interests of our common country.

Major Rap is also informed that the writer of this has positively heard of a correspondence between Burrards and allanpinier Guard of this plan, a deal and French agents.

Major Rap will be at no loss to perceive that there is but one way to cut up this nefarious intrigue, which is the immediate arrest of its authors, and for the moment to take the command and government into his own hands, associating with him some of the most respectable characters in the country.

The writer of this is persuaded that Major Rap should act with decision and energy as every thing depends on his conduct after he receives this note.

9 June 1813.

J. Gaudette à Sonami

Philadelphie le 12 de Mars 1813

Mon bon Alumnus de l'École.

J'ai reçu vos lettres de Cincinnati & de Black Rock. Monsieur Lafon médecin apurant, il a été chirurgien en chef d'un corps d'artillerie Valente pendant 5 à 6 ans et a été attaché à l'armée française en Allemagne & en Espagne depuis 11 ans, il en fera être un homme fort instruit.

Le comte de Stolstein est militaire depuis 20 ans, officier de Cavalerie & ancien mestre adjudant général, commandant le 4e régiment général du maréchal Mac Donald.

Ces deux personnes sont venus de Berlin ici, après pour vous faire des recommandations. J'ai jugé de leurs bonnes intentions et de leur mérite par les lettres dont vos amis de Berlin les avaient chargés pour vous. J'y me suis intéressé de leur fournir les moyens d'aller dans l'Inde, tout cela n'a pas été fait sans peine, mais j'espère qu'ils réussiront à se procurer la plata nécessaire pour faire le voyage jusqu'à Statistisches ou j'espère qu'ils vous trouveront; mais dans le cas contraire et que vous soyez parti, veuillez leur adresser votre lettre à Statistisches et l'adresse de Bonn. De Stolstein se trouve au Thierpark officier d'artillerie & j'indiquez leur au ils pourront vous faire des recommandations & des renseignements & les moyens qui vous soient possibles.

Signé J. Gaudette

Philadelphia le 12 Mars 1813.

Monsieur.

Nous sommes arrivés de Cadix en cette ville il y a quelques jours. Même La Marquise de v. f. J. Miguel Garcia, D. J. Armenteros & plusieurs autres personnes de votre connaissance nous chargèrent de vous remettre quelques lettres & ouvrages & nous dirent beaucoup de choses que nous vous communiquerons en son temps.

Nous avons été extrêmement fâchés de vous trouver absent; mais votre éloignement & les difficultés que nous aurons à vaincre pour parvenir jusqu'à vous & pour nous joindre de bon cœur à vos entreprises, ne nous retiennent pas un instant; nous partirons sous peu par une occasion que nous procure Mr. Gadette pour Pittsburgh, Watler, ou Clinchburg où nous espérons vous trouver encore. Veuillez nous laisser poste restante un petit mot à cracher sous notre adresse, afin de nous guider avec plus de sûreté.

Nous avons l'honneur d'être avec la plus parfaite considération

Monsieur

Votre

Frs humbles & très obsses servt.^{rs} Louis du Condray
Holstein = Lafau.

Monsieur J. A. de Toledo.

Katchikatchez 17 June 1813.

Saluto à Monsieur de Halstein Helldorff Lafon.

Monsieur.

Par mon antérieur je vous ai fait savoir que'il y avait
quelques difficultés relativement à vos vœux & particulièrement, j'étais
franchement, avec vous, que le Dieu l'au avec vous, de
Nation, et à quelle vous appartenez, & même votre profession
sont des motifs suffisants pour que vous ne soyez pas admis
par nous.

Quelques comme nous sommes à chaque de notre pays toute
influence européenne nous croyons devoir en point admettre
des personnes / qui quoique en réalité ne nous sont pas
contraires / il y a du moins lieu de l'approuver. C'est
mon opinion comme particulier, & c'est aussi celle de tous nos
compatriotes en général. Comme simple citoyen que j'étais
aujourd'hui je ne saurais en faveur de votre introduction,
& en ou moins l'inspecter; mais par égard aux recommanda-
tions de mes amis je dois vous prier, que si vous
pouviez avec introduction dans le territoire elle-même,
votre vie sera inévitablement passée, ou du moins vous
serez exposés à être traités comme à l'île le Général
D'Albion.

J'espère donc que vous voudrez bien mettre au moins à
notre correspondance des ce moment, pour que la continen-
tation pourrait mettre nos principes en doute & m'exposer
à perdre la confiance que le Dieu m'attire de mes
compatriotes.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec estime & vénération

Monsieur.

/ Signed / J. A. de Salado

St. Catharines

10 June 1813.

Dear Sir, I take the liberty of applying to you in an affair of some delicacy, in which my friend General Isbido is concerned. Two strangers the Count de Holstein, and Bellonsme & Lafon are captured daily to arrive in St. Catharines, who have been recommended to him by his friends in beding, and are beaus of letters and papers that may be of importance to him. The actions and professions of these gentlemen are notwithstanding their recommendations under them rather suspicious, and as Genl. Isbido professes to have no views connected with any European interests, and thinks his countrymen may dispose with the views of the natives of that country, he has requested me to employ a friend in St. Catharines to visit them from time to time, and to collect whatever papers they may have for him: the letter dated 7 June is intended for that purpose, and then in due time to deliver the packet by June which is intended to clear their correspondence forever. These letters are sent to you upon that you may fully comprehend the nature of the case. Your attention to this affair very much obliges me, and I will thank you to remit me by a safe conveyance whatever papers or other things you may receive from the gentlemen in question. I ought the trouble I give you &c.

Signed Wm. M. Allen

Saml. Partridge Esq.
St. Catharines.

Stathilochus 7 de Juin 1813.

Isido a ellepiens de Stathin & de Lafan.

ellepiens.

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 12 de mon dernier
date de Philadelphia qui m'a fait savoir votre arrivée dans
cette ville venant de Paris. Par cette lettre je vois que vous
m'êtes recommandez par des personnes pour qui j'ai le
plus grand estime, et qui sont très intéressés à la
liberté & félicité de ma patrie, dans laquelle si je ne
me trompe vous vous proposez de vous employer.

Quant à ce que je vous propose de faire, je pense la liberté de
vous conseiller de ne pas le faire, mais que je
puisse vous dire franchement, l'état actuel des affaires
& les circonstances critiques ou nous sommes.

Dites je vous prie la bonté de remettre les lions papiers,
et autres objets dont vous êtes chargé pour moi à la
personne qui vous remettra cette lettre & pour lui je
vous communiquerai ce qui s'y passe.

Quant aux moyens dont vous avez besoin pour continuer
votre route, je me vais dans la nuit de vous dire
qu'il m'est impossible de vous les fournir, puis que je
suis moi même réduit à vivre avec de l'un
d'un. J'espère que vous aurez la bonté de m'en dire
avec franchise ce que vous aurez dit de vive voix
mes amis de Paris. Je suis avec la plus haute considération &c

Signé J. A. de Tilly.

Katchitoches

20 June 1873

Sir,

Exclamation of Bernaldo to the Army

of Texas which I have the honor to transmit herewith contains with a deal of bombast some articles of Mexican news that appear to have an air of probability.

The inland gazette was prepared for publication in itacagdasches but on account of our departure was printed here at our return. The second number entitled "the Mexican" in Spanish and English will appear in a few days.

Cogswell avoided this post by taking a boat direct from Rapids to the Sabine. I immediately despatched Dan across after him with a letter requiring proofs of his charges against Genl. Salado, as soon as I receive his answer he will have the honor to transmit copies of both for your information.

The two punk officers mentioned in my last arrived here the day before yesterday, they brought a number of letters from Cadiz for Salado which contain some interesting articles of the secret proceedings of that government, a note of which I have the honor to transmit herewith.

Salado has determined to break off all correspondence with these gentlemen, of which they will be informed by letter this day. They appear to be men of no respectability and merit, and are entirely destitute of the means

of subsistence: this is evidently a measure dictated by reason
against sentiment. The one of them the Baron de Halden
informed me that he had refused the offer made to him
tho' Genl Duane of the command of engineers in the U. S.
An express from San Antonio with accurate conclusions of
whether Salido proceeds there or not, may be expected in the
course of a few days.

I have to apologize for the liberty I have taken in writing
you some large packets for Genl Salido nothing but his
unhappy situation, and his desire that you should be
informed of all his proceedings, with the belief that his promise
to Stacagachis contains unfull topographical information
could have induced me to do it.

I have the honor to be with every
great respect, Sir your most
faithfull humble servant.

Wm. H. Allen

The Honorable

Jens. H. H. H.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

103 1/2

El 19 de Nov. pasado el Ministro Ingles en Madrid propuso a la Cortez por orden a su Gobierno la mediacion entre la revolucionaria de Mexico y el Gobi. español: el objeto que tienen los Ingleses parece ser que el comercio de este Reyno este corriente, y q. los ellos puedan hacerlo directamente, sacando la Cortez al mismo tiempo algunos recursos para continuar la guerra. — El Ministro Ingles concluye su nota, diciendo que si la Cortez no admite la mediacion ellos retirarian los auxilios a la España, y protegeran a los insurgentes.

La Cortez tomaron tiempo p.^o responder y el 24 del mismo aun no habian decidido el partido que debian tomar. Los Ingleses aguardaban saber la opinion a la Cortez para presentar las condiciones o medios q. debian adoptarse para la mediacion. Extrañamente se sabe que piensan colocar en Mexico a la Infanta D.^a Carlota heredera al Trono en España, valiendose de esta ocasion.

VI. Hab en Jefe al Senado Nova a
los Companeros de Armas.

Nadie puede en el dia dudar de la
verdad de nuestra Intencion: Todos saben que
nuestro unico objeto es, y ha sido siempre, el
poner nuestra Patria en libertad, el librarla de
la barbaria e inhumana opresion Espanola, y
establecer un Gobierno Nacional que haga la
felicidad de las Generaciones presentes y futuras:
Este es nuestro unico fin, esta la grande obra
que hemos emprendido, y que con la asistencia
de Dios esperamos en breve realizar: No
hay si no las almas viles, no hay si no los
hombres pervertidos, que pelean por los tiranos
Espanoles. Nosotros peleamos por nuestra Patria,
por nuestro propio bien, y no por ningun
malvado gobierno Europeo. Bastante tiempo
hemos sido las victimas de los caprichos
de las lacras, de la avaricia, de los crimi-
nes, de los atentados, y de las barbaridades
del Despotismo Espanol. No mas Africa. Verran
o no es nuestra digna primera muestra
que ser oya los esclavos.

VII. Unidad de los derechos sagrados e in-
alienables que tiene todo Pueblo, Esta
Union de Paises se halla ya reunida en
un solo Gobierno, y a todos los gobiernos

se ocupan en el día en formar un Código
de leyes las mas sabias sin olvidar la
organizacion de un Senado que no solamente
se defende sino que es el fundamento del depen-
dencia, y no tambien de ayudar a poner
en libertad la esclavitud de las Indias.

Hacia mas de dos años que mis compa-
ñeros los del Ven. C. de las Indias, el Reyno
de Sta. Fe, los de Cartagena, los de la costa firme
y de la Guayaquil han establecido un gobierno repu-
blicano, y ocupan ya en el mundo politico el
rango que la naturaleza les havia destinado.
Los valores heroicos del Reyno de exterior
se han apurados en imitar por dignos ejem-
plos, y en el dia p. d. Juan Angel de Ayala
y C. acaba de llegar del Salto en 26 dias
acabando de confirmar las noticias siguientes.

1.º El C. de Angulo, gran de la Nacion
compuesto de quarenta vocales se halla en el
pueblo inmediato a Vercel.

2.º El C. los siete principales exentos repu-
blicanos eran bajo el mando del Sr. Rayon, ex-
cusa eclesiastica, el D. Con. de los Señores Valverde,
Ortega, Torra, Villagran, Rodriguez, y D. Menis
de Hidalgo sin tomar innumerables personas con
naciones que causan p. todo el Reyno.

3.º El C. se ha sauido p. mucho profugos
la forma de la Ciudad de exterior, p. el C. de
eclesiastica, la de la ciudad p. el D. Con. sin con-
tar con los bloques de Villagran y los principales
con mucha fuerza.

4.º El C. de Vercel de D. Con. compuesto de 11 D.

GACETA DE TEXAS.

Nº. 1.]

NACOGDOCHES, 25 de Mayo, de 1813.

(Vol. 1.)

LA SALUD DEL PUEBLO ES LA SUPREMA LEY.

REFLEXIONES.

Si desde el momento mismo en que empezamos nuestra regeneración política hubiéramos tratado de establecer de buena fé un sistema; tanto en los asuntos militares como en los que corresponden á la parte civil; si hubiéramos sabido aprovechar todos los recursos con que hemos favorecido la justa causa de nuestra libertad é independencia; y en fin, si hubiéramos seguido siempre la luz de la recta razon, ya seríamos enteramente libres y los GACHUPINES que aun se pasean por las inmediaciones de San Antonio, se habrían visto reducidos á abrazar nuestra causa ó á abandonar un país decidido á despojar á los tiranos del cetro de hierro con que nos han gobernado hasta ahora.

Yo me abandonaria á un vivo dolor y moriria tal vez de pasar si creyese que el sistema establecido actualmente habia de durar largo tiempo; pero seguro de que la aurora de la felicidad se presenta ya en nuestro horizonte, no puedo menos de empezar á manifestar mi contento: si amados compatriotas, desde hoy comienza á marcarse la era memorable de nuestra regeneración política, ¿dia glorioso sin duda es este en que por la primera vez se ve brillar la Imprenta en el estado de Texas! No solamente es la primera vez que Texas imprime en su territorio, sino tambien es la primera que en todo el continente Mexicano se escribe libremente.

Grandes y melancolicas verdades se han presentado al genio observador en todo el tiempo que ha mediado desde que nuestro exercito salio de este pueblo hasta el dia de hoy, que nadie osado presentar al publico, mas habiendo corrido el velo á las tinieblas vemos lucir en nuestro horizonte el astro luminoso de la verdad. ; si pueblos Europeos! Mexico tiene ya tambien libertad de imprenta: ella es el antemural mas fuerte contra la violencia y la tirania de los despotas, y uno de los derechos mas preciosos y sagrados del hombre. La facultad de pensar y comunicar á sus semejantes los principios y las ideas mas sublimes de la filosofia, solo puede verificarse por medio de la libertad de la prensa. Si á este sabio establecimiento se agrega el del jurí y la ley del habeas corpus tendremos entonces las tres columnas solidas que han de sostener nuestra libertad y nuestros derechos.

Cuando se establezca de buena fé en San Antonio un gobierno sabio, formado por la voluntad general, no hay ni á la menor duda en que no solo seran adoptadas estas sabias medidas sino tambien sostenidas por todos mis compatriotas, hasta conseguir una total independencia, ó acabar gloriosamente en obsequio de nuestra causa.

Todo la America Española á despertado al cabo de tres siglos de opresion y de esclavitud, y ha resuelto proclamar su independencia política y labrar la felicidad de sus pueblos, despedezando para siempre las cadenas y tiranías del gobierno Español.

ener baxo barbara dominacion Española. Santa Fé y Cartagena que disfrutaban ya del mismo bien que Caracas apenas, vieron caer otra vez á sus hermanos en la esclavitud, cuando de comun acuerdo marcharon en su auxilio, y sin duda alguna en este mismo momento Venezuela es ya otra vez libre. El Rio de la Plata ofrece el grande espectáculo de una regeneración feliz y gloriosa. El Perú todo se comueve, y no tardará en imitar tan bellos y generosos exemplos. La isla de Cuba ansia por el momento de romper los lazos que superficialmente la unen á la España, y tomar parte en la causa común de la independencia y libertad de la America. Todo está maduramente conuinado: y no la detienen mas que los sucesos de Mexico: de suerte, que para cimentar la libertad en todo el hemisferio de colon solo falta la reunion de los pueblos, es decir que mutuamente coadyuven dándose las manos en este santo y general empeño. Todos han ocupado ya el lugar que les corresponde, y han jurado ser libres á todo costa, y solamente se retarda el poderoso y vasto imperio de Mexico. Si este en fin sale del letargo, todo está hecho, por todas partes y en todos los puntos de la America hallará formados estados independientes, y ansiosos de auxiliarse y unirsele con la mas estrecha fraternidad. España ya no existe para la America, y nada, nada hay que pueda intimidar á sus regeneraciones.

Que deberemos hacer ahora los patriotas Mexicanos? El primer paso es constituir un gobierno sin intrigas, y consultando á la voluntad y bien general del pueblo. Ya que estamos en plena posesion de nuestros derechos, ya que nos, cuesta tantos sacrificios, nuestra independencia, no nombremos para formar el gobierno hombres indignos de tan honroso y delicado encargo. La honradez el desinterés y el patriotismo han de ser los únicos títulos que merezcan nuestros sufragios. Ni los viles que prodigaron inabismosos incienços al despotismo del gobierno anterior, ni los egoistas que solo tratan de labrar su fortuna particular sobre los sacrificios que hacemos para conseguir nuestra libertad. Ni los iníquos que se prostituyen baxo la influencia extranjerá, merezcan nuestros sufragios.

Muchos nos queda que hacer sin duda para llegar al fin glorioso que nos hemos propuesto; pero nada será mucho cuando somos muchos los interesados en esta grande obra. Nuestros hermanos del norte estan enteramente decididos á favorecernos de cuantos modos son imaginables, esto no es una paradoxa, todos nosotros somos testigos del valor, desinterés y honor que generalmente se porta el exercito auxiliar Americano. ! Que rango tan sublime no van ocupar en la memorable historia de nuestra regeneracion política, ese exercito compuesto casi todo de heroes! Quéin no olerá en desos al oír los prodigios de valor con que se han distinguido los Kamperes, los Rosés, los Murays, los Taylors, y Vnda. discípulos del inmortal Washington os estaba reservado el honor de continuar la obra admirada de la libertad del nuevo mundo; corred pues adonde os llama la diestra omnipotente del TODO PODEROSO, romped valerosamente las cadenas con que aun permanecen esclavizados algunos de nuestros hermanos del sur, y coronad la obra que con tanto honor y gloria habéis comenzado; y vosotros ilustrad con vuestros consejos y vuestros ejemplos á tan dignos compañeros.

NOTICIAS EXTRANJERAS.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DEL NORTE DE AMERICA.

Washington, 22 de Marzo.

El cuatro de este mes nuestro actual presidente ha sido reelegido para continuar en el mismo destino, dicha noticia se ha recibido con el mayor entusiasmo en todos los Estados de la Union, y con esta ocasion se han dado magníficos combites publicos en donde se han disputado á porfia tanto lo de icadeza y buen gusto, como la agueda de los brindis que se bebieron.

Esta eleccion va sin duda a fixar de un modo permanente la dignidad, y grandeza de los Estados Unidos, bre la cual contamos nosotros, para consolidar nuestro sistema de libertad é independencia.

30 de Marzo.

Extracto de una carta del capitán James Lawrence, comandante de la corbeta de los Estados Unidos, la *Hornet* del porte de diez y ocho cañones, escrita a bordo del mismo buque el 19 del proximo mes, al secretario de estado y del despacho de la marina.

A la vista del fuerte de Demarari el 24 de Febrero proximo pasado, a las tres de la tarde encontramos a la corbeta Ynglesa la *Peacock* de veinte cañones, mandada por el capitán Peake, la qual despues de quin e minutos de combate fue echada a pique: nuestra perdida ha consistido solo en un hombre herido y tres ahogados en el momento de salvar del naufragio al buque enemigo.

¡Que leccion tan terrible para el orgullo Europeos! Este es el quinto combate ganado por la marina Americana. La providencia no cesa de marcarnos clara y distintamente que cansada ya de sufrir los crimines y degradacion a que han llegado las naciones Europeas, ha apartado de ellas su vista para dirigirla benignamente sobre nuestro hemisferio.

Orleans, 26 de Abril.

Por la gaceta intitulado "Orleans Gazette and Commercial Advertiser" acabamos de saber la importante noticia de la toma de mobila por el benenecrito general Wilkinson. Dicha plaza se rindio a las tropas de los Estados Unidos sin la menor resistancia. Este importante acontecimiento nos da lugar a crér, que la guerra entre el moribundo gobierno de Cadiz y los Estados Unidos será inevitable; y en este caso los Americanos no podran menos de proteger abiertamente nuestra causa.

ESPAÑA—CADIZ.

Por cartas particulares que acabamos de recibir sabemos que los habitantes de dicha ciudad se han sublevado contra las córtes y el exercito Yngles; y aunque en apariencias todo se ha tranquilizado, el odio y descontento contra el gobierno y sus fingidos aliados existe en el mas alto grado.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE MEXICO.

NACOGDOCHES.

La junta gubernativa de este pueblo ha expedido la orden siguiente.

pueblo a las diez del dia, para proceder á la formacion de la expresada municipalidad.

La junta en el nombre de la Republica, hace respetables a los que por ahora no ó mal de querer de concurrir a todo lo que puede contribuir al fgo de la libertad é independencia.

Dada en el pueblo de Nacogdoches, a los 22 dias de mes de Abril.

J. Cinto Nuñez de Moya, Presidente.

Manuel Bustamante, Secretario.

El dia 20 del corriente, ha llegado á este Puerto procedente del de Nachitoches Mr. William Snare, con una comision del gobierno de los Estados Unidos del norte de America cerca de las autoridades constituidas de Mexico. Ygnoramos el objeto de su comision; pero celebramos esta ocasion que nos proporciona conocer a un sujeto de tanto merito: han llegado con el, varias personas de distinguido caracter; unos con objeto solo de acompañarle, y otros con el de unirse a nuestro exercito; entre los últimos se encuentra elijo del general general Wilkinson quien desde luego ha sido agregado al estado mayor del general Toledo y dado de reconocer con o su ayudante del campo.

A las cuatro de la tarde de hoy el general J. A. de Toledo, acompañado de todo su estado mayor, presó una revista general a los nuevos cuerpos de caballeria, formados en este puerto, y concluida que fue les hizo executar diferentes manobras. El general en seguida les dirigió la palabra y les dijo—que estando proximo á partir con ellos para reunirse al exercito republicano del Norte de Mexico, en donde iban a ser el blanco de aquellas tropas como generalmente sucede a los nuevos cuerpos que se agregan a otros cuyo valor y credito es conocido, les hacia presente que su conducta en la primera accion era menester que correspondiese a la alta opinion que tan justamente les merecia; y que dependiendo su honor y su reputacion, del que los mismos cuerpos se adquiriesen en ese dia, nada ansiaba tanto su corazon, como el que el general en jefe le concediese la gracia de tenerlos por sus compañeros de armas en la primera batalla, es decir, en la primera victoria.

Los cuerpos llenos de aquel entusiasmo y grandese propia de los almas libres y virtuosas contestaron que moririan todos contentos a su lado defendiendo los derechos y la libertad de la America entera.

Entre los diferentes hechos que pruevan la buena disposicion y entusiasmo de nuestros hermanos del Norte en favor de la santa causa, citaremos en esta gaceta uno por rerelo muy del caso. El ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de America, A. Mower, establecido en Philadelphia con un imprenta publica de bastante credito, impuesto de los motivos de nuestra noble guerra, y sabiendo la necesidad con que nos hallamos de Ymprentas, abandonó todos los intereses, y tranquilidad que disfrutaba en el seno de su familia para venir a ofrecer sus servicios a los patriotas Mexicanos, y despues de un penoso y dilatado viage, se halla en este puerto donde tiene hoy la satisfacion de ser el primero que da al publico un papel impreso en el estado de Texas. No dudamos que el gobierno sab á recompensarlo a algun merete para que pueda continuar en este noble exercicio.—Eterna gratitud y reconocimiento encontrará Mower en los corazones generosos de los verdaderos republicanos de este pais!

REFLEXIONES.

Se piensa debe causar sin duda a todos los que después de haber leído el primer número de la GACETA DE TEXAS, sepan que apenas nació cuando murió, y volvió a reanudar en la orilla del río Colorado, bajo el nombre del MEXICANO. Muchos y curiosos son los motivos que ha habido para esta repentina mutación; mas nuestra patria a los bordes del precipicio nos obliga a separarnos por un momento de los asuntos particulares, y aun de los generales que directamente no miran a su salvación; y pues que lo que conviene es manifestar el estado de los negocios en Texas, vamos a hacerlo con verdad y decoro.

La voz general acusa como responsable de la serie progresiva y espantosa de calamidades, el AMPARADOR y GOBERNADOR de dicho Estado. Desde que entró en él, ha cometido errores, debilidades, y crímenes monstruosos, que no se pueden recordar sin horror y escándalo.

Tal vez deberíamos disculparnos para con el público, por presentarle un personaje de tan poca importancia, y tan despreciable como José B. Gutierrez; pero por la disposición de la Providencia su nombre se encuentra envuelto con sucesos de la mas alta importancia. El distintivo del hombre de bien es la dignidad y la firmeza: el encargado de promover la felicidad y gloria del pueblo entre las peligrosas convulsiones que amenazan su libertad y su existencia misma, no debe olvidarse jamás de que EL BIEN DEL PUEBLO ES LA SUPREMA LEY; pero pueblo y ley son cosas muy desconocidas de nuestro regenerador. Bueno será que ese señor sepa, que el guerrero que cubierto de sangre y polvo defiende una y otra cosa en los campos de batalla, y el escritor publico, que ensalzando los derechos del pueblo, y la prosperidad general de la nación sobre ideas sólidas y luminosas, osa rasgar el velo a la hipocresía y a los vicios, deben desempeñar los grandes objetos que se propone, con igual pundonor, energía y eficacia, sacrificándolo todo a la gloriosa y noble empresa de salvar su patria y honrar el merito y la virtud. El que no sea capaz de sostener este carácter, abandone el puesto que indignamente ocupa, y baze a su primitivo estado a esconderse entre los viles mercenarios, ó entre los esclavos estúpidos y miserables de donde salió. ¿Que importa decimos nosotros, el berrido de las preocupaciones antiguas? el enojo de la brutal y presumtuosa ignorancia? o el desprecio de la negra alevosía que funda sus esperanzas, ó calcula sus especulaciones sobre la ruina de la patria? Estos son precisamente las vivoras emponzanas que debemos combatir y destruir: guerra de muerte a estos genios del infierno que bajo la hipocresía de invocar en publico a la virgen de la Guadalupe, y hacerse la señal de la cruz, conspiran contra la dignidad y la gloria del pueblo Mexicano; y ocultándose en el horror de las tinieblas, no pueden sufrir el orden, y la hermosa economía que estableció el autor de la naturaleza. La opinion publica los designa como plagas execrables que han hecho en todos tiempos, la calamidad de los pueblos, la ruina de los imperios, y el oprobio de la especie humana: los designa particularmente como agentes sordidos de la tiranía, y cómplices en todos las maldades que oprime hoy al desgraciado estado de Texas, y los denuncia como enemigos de su libertad y de su gloria.

He aquí la voz general que resuena por todas partes: "Destruid y regenerad, ó nos precipitaremos en el mayor de todos los males. Estamos cansados de sufrir y de esperar: ¿que haceis? Un momento que se pierda puede ser el ultimo de que depende la suerte venturosa de este grande imperio.—Y como satisfereis á tan justo y vehemente cargo?" Omos el otro día una disputa bastante acalorada acerca de las operaciones del ejército republicano del norte, y del estado actual en que nos hallamos en Texas; y oímos igualmente á un patriota hacer las reflexiones que poco mas ó menos acabamos de referir. Demasiado interezados en la question, no hicimos mas que oír y callar con la mayor atención, y aunque al fin nos pidieron nuestra opinion, sobre el asunto en question, nos excusamos, por entonces, por que tubimos presente aquel refran tan antiguo como verdadero, de que "las palabras se las lleva el viento;" ofreciéndoles el hacerlo luego que llegase la imprenta que debe aclarar lo pasado, y hacernos ver lo presente.

Nuestra opinion es, que entre los diferentes asuntos que en el día tienen en una gran expectativa al mundo entero, no es el de menos importancia el estado actual del continente Mexicano, y lo que al fin podrá esperarse de la grande obra de la regeneración política que sus naturales se han propuesto hacer, con aprobación general de los hombres de bien de todas naciones.

Quien creía que el buen éxito de la empresa, que la suerte de siete millones y medio de habitantes que contiene este vasto y delicioso imperio, y tal vez la de medio mundo, debía ya estar decidida favorablemente por nuestro ejército del norte? Esta verdad que nos proponemos probar casi matemáticamente, se resistirá sin duda á la imaginación de muchos que ignorando las circunstancias de lo pasado, dexan de saber igualmente el verdadero estado de los negocios al presente.

El ejército de que hablamos fué formado por el ciudadano Gutierrez, en Agosto de 1812, cuya fuerza total constaban de 80 hombres, y empezó sus operaciones en el mismo mes, desde la orilla occidental del río Sabina bajo la dirección del coronel Magee, con tan buen éxito, que solo dos de sus centinelas que se hallaban en los inmediaciones de dicho río, hicieron correr al teniente coronel Zambrano que con 150 hombres se dirigía á atacar á nuestro ejército. Zambrano como visafío en el arte de la guerra, y mas que todo, como hombre de ningún valor lexos de defender el terreno palmo, á palmo y aun mismo rechazar á su enemigo, ordenó retirarse á Nacogdoches, en donde á pesar de las ventajas que ofrece dicho puesto para una defensa heroica, no se creía en seguridad, y se puso en camino luego que supo que nuestro ejército sin obstáculo alguno habia llegado al río Atzac. Sabida la vergonzosa fuga de Zambrano y sus tropas, nuestra ejército se puso en marcha para Nacogdoches, en cuyo puesto entró acompañado de los vendicados de todos los habitantes. Gutierrez que hasta ahora no ha podido encontrar remedio alguno para dexar de ser tonto, y además falto de toda clase de principios, se creía el mismo, el autor de la buena suerte, y capaz de vencer por sí solo, las mas grandes y difíciles empresas, mirándose como un héroe figurado.

(Se continuará.)

REFLECTIONS.

GREAT will undoubtedly be the surprise of those who after having seen the first number of the "GACETA DE TEXAS," are informed that it saw the light only to die and reascend again, on the banks of the Red river, under the title of "THE MEXICAN." Many and curious are the motives which caused this sudden mutation; but, as our country totters on the brink of a precipice we find ourselves obliged to suppress all private considerations, and even general points not directly tending to its salvation, and devote ourselves to an exposition of the affairs of Texas, which we shall endeavour to do with truth and decorum.

The public voice accuses the GOVERNOR and PROTECTOR, as he styles himself, of that state as responsible for a progressive series of the most frightful calamities. Since his entry there he has committed errors, weaknesses, and monstrous crimes that we shudder at in recording.

We perhaps owe an apology to the public for introducing to notice so insignificant and contemptible a character as José Bernardo Gutierrez, but through the dispositions of Providence his name is associated with events of the utmost importance. The distinctive attributes of a virtuous man are dignity and firmness: he who is charged with promoting the felicity and glory of a people, amid the perilous convulsions which menace their liberty, and even their existence, never should forget that THE SAFETY OF THE PEOPLE IS THE SUPREME LAW; but our regenerator knows not the meaning of the terms "people" and "law." That gentleman should be informed that the warrior in the field defends both; and the public writer who, supporting the rights of the people and the general prosperity of the nation, on solid and luminous principles, dares read the veil which covers ignorance and vice, and expose them in all their deformity to a justly irritated public. They are both equally bound to discharge the important duties imposed upon them with exactitude and energy, sacrificing every consideration to the glory of saving the country, and doing honor to virtue and merit. He who is incapable of sustaining this character abandons the post he is unworthy to occupy, and descends to the primitive baseness, hiding his head amongst vile mercenaries, or amongst the stupid miserable slaves whence he sprang. Why should we regard the hum of ancient prejudices?—the insolent rage of vanity and vulgar fanaticism?—the ire of brutal and presumptuous ignorance?—or the savings of disappointed avarice, whose speculations are calculated on the public ruin? These are precisely the poisonous vipers we should combat and destroy: we should wage eternal war against these genii of hell, who under the mask of hypocrisy invoke in public the virgin of Guadalupe, and making the sign of the cross, conspire against the dignity and glory of the Mexican people; and hiding themselves in the horrors of darkness unable to bear the order and beautiful economy established by the author of nature. Public opinion designates them as execrable scourges which have in all times caused public calamity and the ruin of empires, and as the opprobrium of mankind: they are especially designated as the sordid agents of tyranny, and accomplices in the evils that at present isolate the unhappy State of Texas, and denounced as the enemies of its liberty and glory.

The general voice of the public which is heard on all sides is:—"Reform and regenerate or you precipitate us into the greatest of evils! we are fatigued with suffering and expecting! what do you intend to do for us? a moment lost may be the last on which depends the fate of this great empire!" We overheard the other day a warm dispute on the operations of the republican army of the north, and the present state of affairs in Texas, when we heard a patriot make the foregoing reflections. Much interested in the question we listened with eager attention, and altho' ultimately our opinion was required on the case in question, we excused ourselves for the moment, recollecting the proverb as ancient as time, that "words fly on the wings of the wind," promising however to give it as soon as the press should arrive, which would cast a glare of light on the fact, and cause us to see clearly the present state of our affairs.

Our opinion is that among the great events that at present fix the anxious attention of the civilized world, the actual state of Mexico and what may be expected from the great work of political regeneration undertaken there by its natives with the approbation of the good and virtuous of all nations, is not the least in importance. Who would believe that the success of this great enterprise and the consequent fate of seven and a half millions of souls contained in that vast empire, might already have been favorably determined by our army of the north! This truth we propose to prove almost mathematically, many however must necessarily doubt from being unacquainted with past circumstances and ignorant of the true state of these regions at present.

The army in question was formed by the citizen Gutierrez, in August 1812, when its whole force consisted of but 80 men, and began its operations in the same month, from the western bank of the river Sabina, under the direction of colonel Magee, with such success that only two of his centinels who were a little in advance of the river, put to flight lieu. colonel Zambrano who, with 150 men had marched to attack them. Zambrano, ignorant of the art of war, and being besides a man of no valor, instead of defending the territory step by step, and even driving back the invaders, ordered a retreat to Nacogdoches—where, notwithstanding the military advantages offered by that post for a heroic defence, he did not believe himself in safety, but fled as soon as he heard of our army's having reached the banks of the river Tolyar. Our army, learning the shameful flight of Zambrano, advanced upon Nacogdoches, where, when they arrived they were received with the benedictions of all the inhabitants.

Gutierrez, whose folly is incurable and who besides is destitute of any kind of education, believed himself the author of these fortunate events; he imagined himself a distinguished hero, and, capable by his own resources, of overcoming the present difficulties. In full possession of Nacogdoches he began for the first time to dream of, and to dispute the great means which were to ensure our liberty and independence, through a new government formed by the free expression of the public will.

(To be continued.)

NOTICIAS EXTRANJERAS.

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ESPAÑA—CADIZ.

El 19 de Noviembre último, el ministro Yngles en Cadiz propuso en sesión secreta a las cortes, por orden del príncipe regente, una mediación entre los que se llaman INSAURIENTES DE MEXICO, y el gobierno Español: el objeto parece ser la necesidad de que el comercio, con dicho reino esté corriente, que los Yngleses pudiesen hacerlo directamente, y las cortes sacó algunos recursos para continuar la guerra. El ministro Yngles concluye su nota diciendo, que si las cortes no admitían la mediación ellos retirarían sus ejércitos de la España, y protegerían entonces directamente a los insurgentes. Las cortes se tomaron tiempo para reponder, y el 24 del mismo mes aun no habían decidido el partido que debían seguir. Los Yngleses aguardaban saber la opinión de las cortes para presentar las condiciones de mediación que se debían adoptar para la mediación. Es perjudicialmente se sabe que los Yngleses pretenden colocar en Mexico a la infanta Carlota.

No podemos menos de admirar la sutileza con que el gobierno Yngles trata de dominarnos: ellos quieren bajo el pretexto de la mediación, y autorizados por el gobierno de Cadiz introducirse en nuestro país libremente y hacerse dueños de él, y establecer el monopolio: es decir, que la infanta Carlota Joaquina, a quien los Yngleses dominan a su antojo es la egida que cubre sus machiavélicos proyectos, si las cortes condescienden con la mediación; y en el caso contrario venidos con proposiciones amistosas que serán tanto mas perjudiciales cuanto mas aleguemos se presente a nuestra vista.

Señores, no hay que cansarse, los gobiernos Europeos están todos bien analizados por nosotros; a cada uno sabemos darle su lugar, y no ignoramos los fines particulares de cada gabinete. La Ynglaterra no logrará jamás hacer de nosotros lo que ha conseguido de los infelices habitantes del Yndostan. El marqués de Wellesley fue presidente de la Yndia, cuyo nombre no olvidaran jamás su naturales, vivos, y en nosotros vivirá eternamente la sospecha y desconfianza con que debemos siempre tratar las naciones Europeas.

Dilatado sería detallar la conducta que el gabinete de St. James ha tenido con todas las naciones con quien ha estado aliado; nos contentaremos solo con citar el exemplar de la España, que es precisamente del día, haciendo un extracto de la representación del general Ballesteros, que prueba bien claramente que los Yngleses donde quiera que entran, vendiendo—salen, mandando.

EXCELENTISIMO SENOR—Desde la entrega de Barcelona, Figueras, Pamplona, y San Sebastian, época en que me hallaba en Madrid, empecé a no perdonar medios para formar la revolución.

“Siempre inexorable en ser Español, y en que lo sean mis conciudadanos, me ha encontrado mi nación pronto a sostenerla en todo sentido.

“Me halló sorprendido al ver nombrado al general Yngles lord Wellington en jefe de los ejércitos Españoles, por resolución de las cortes generales. Estos que por conservar la reputación de su patria tienen en el sepulcro millones de millones de nuestros compañeros de armas, es un enobrecimiento de nuestro proceder; y yo no me consideraría haber nacido en el reino de Atagon, si no hiciese presente a V. E. para que lo eleve a noticia del gobierno, que no puedo condescender a una determinación que decide del honor que ha caracterizado siempre el nombre Español, degradando a los jefes que están al frente de ellos, por considerarlos no ven la transcendencia infalible a que se dirige esta preparación, mucho mas teniendo a la vista los acontecimientos de Barcelona y Figueras.

“Reservada he recibido la orden de este suceso, y la de mover mi ejército en consecuencia. Una orden que compromete el honor de los individuos de todas las clases de él, en el sentido de ciudadanos y militares, no podría yo ocuparla sin usurpar los derechos que les corresponden, en el caso de reconocer el lord Wellington por general en jefe de los ejércitos Españoles: y como este asunto en cuestión es el mas importante al bien general de la patria, espero la resolución de S. A. para mis ulteriores determinaciones.

“En la misma orden me comunica V. E. que el lord Wellington da las gracias a todos los generales de la nación por lo bien que han obrado política y militarmente para haber conseguido los presentes resultados de las armas aliadas.

“Por último, yo solicito de S. A. se pida el parecer a los ejércitos nacionales, y a los ciudadanos; y si estos condescienden en este nombramiento, yo renuncio de mis empleos y me retiro a mi casa para acreditar de este modo al mundo entero, que solo el honor bien de mi nación es el que me conduce a esta exposición.

(Firmado) FRANCISCO BALLESTEROS.

Cuartel General de Granada, 24 de Octubre, de 1813.

DECISION DE LAS CORTES.

En el “Palladium” de Boston, de 30 de Abril, se encuentra el artículo siguiente:—Ayer llegó a este puerto la fragata particular, la Ariadne, su capitán Williams, en 26 días de Cadiz. Un pasajero que viene en dicho buque nos informa de que el gobierno Español ha hecho saber a Mr. Wellesley que las tropas de su nación evacúen a Cadiz y la isla; pero el contestado que iba a dar parte de su gobierno de dicho acontecimiento.

NATCHITOCHE.

Acabamos de saber por cartas recibidas del Nuevo Orleans, que tanto en dicha villa como en la isla de Barataria, se prepara un cuerpo de cerca de seis cientos hombres, la mayor parte negros y mulatos, que después de algunos años se ejercitan en toda clase de la ronicos: dicho cuerpo se dispone a partir para las costas de Tera a fin de reforzar el gobierno del expresado estado. Esta honrada gente debe ser mandada por el coronel SAVARY hombre de color de San Domingo, y miembro de la legión de honor.

Se dice que tienen nueve buques a su disposición, armados con 80 piezas de artillería, y provistos abundantemente de todas clases de municiones de guerra y viveres. Monsieur Girard francés y agente de S. E. en aquella villa se había adelantado, sin duda para ir a arreglar el desembarco y recepción en nuestro ejército; pero acabamos de saber que ha naufragado cerca del puerto de Matagorda. Tanto ahora como en otras muchas ocasiones la providencia nos protege clara y evidentemente; de consiguiente, nuestro país no será invadido por un regimiento de foragidos. Hace mucho tiempo que estábamos instruidos de la correspondencia de S. E. con agentes muy sospechosos: al presente que el ejército y los habitantes de Texas están instruidos de sus proyectos ellos sabrán deshacerlos y destruirlos completamente.

Don reales cada exemplar.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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SPAIN—CADIZ.

On the 19th of last November the British minister in Cadiz proposed at a secret session of the cortes, by order of the prince regent, a mediation between those whom they call INSURGENTS IN MEXICO and the Spanish government, the object of which appears to be the necessity of restoring the commerce of the kingdom, but the English may carry it on direct, and the cortes draw from it some resources for the continuance of the war. The British minister concluded his note by saying that, if the cortes did not accede to the mediation the British troops would be withdrawn from Spain, and his government would then directly protect the insurgents.

The cortes took time to reply to this proposition, and on the 24th of the same month they had not come to a decision. The British government was anxiously waiting the decision of the cortes, in order to present a plan of the measures to be adopted to carry the mediation into effect.

Indirectly it is known that the English propose to place the princess Charlotte at the head of the Mexican government.

We cannot but admire the subtlety with which the British government seeks to rule us: they wish, under the pretence of a mediation authorised by the government of Cadiz, to gain a footing in our country, and establish there a commercial monopoly: the princess Charlotte Joaquina who is wholly devoted to them is the egis that covers their machiavelan projects, if the cortes agree to the mediation; and, in the contrary case, they will approach us with friendly propositions, which should excite our jealousy in proportion to the flattering appearances they may assume.

We should not relax our vigilance for a single instant—the governments of Europe are well known to us; we are well acquainted with the weight and capacity of each, and we are well aware of the particular views of each cabinet. The English will never succeed with us as they did with the unfortunate inhabitants of Indostan. The marquis of Wellesley who was governor general of India, and whose name will ever be remembered by the Indians, still lives, and with us will eternally live, the suspicion and distrust that should enter into all our relations with the nations of Europe.

To detail at length the conduct of the cabinet of St. James towards their allies would be tedious; we will therefore for the present only cite the example of Spain, by making an extract from the representation of general Ballesteros, which clearly proves the ambition and selfish policy of that unprincipled cabinet.

“MOST EXCELLENT SIR—Since the delivery of Barcelona, Figueras, Pamplona, y San Sebastian, a period when I was in Madrid, I began to use my utmost endeavours to stimulate the revolution. Ever in xorable in being myself a Spaniard, and in requiring that my fellow citizens should also be so, the nation has ever found me ready to support her with all my faculties.

“Great was my surprise at seeing the British general, lord Wellington appointed by a resolution of the cortes, to the chief command of the Spanish armies. Those who, for the preservation of their country's reputation have seen thousands of thousands of their fellow soldiers entombed, are observing our proceedings; and for my part I should not regard myself a native of Aragon if I did not represent to your excellency, for the information of the government, that I cannot condescend to a determination destructive of the honor which has ever characterized the Spanish name, and degrading to the chiefs at their head by considering them blind to the consequences of such a preparation, although they have before their eyes the events of Barcelona and Figueras.

“I received the order intimating this event, privately, with that to move my army in consequence. An order that commits the honor of all classes of individuals composing it, as citizens and as soldiers, I could not keep private without usurping their rights, in the case of acknowledging lord Wellington as commander in chief of the Spanish armies: and as the affair in question is of the utmost importance to the general good of the nation, I wait the resolution of the government, to make my own ulterior determinations.

“In the same order your excellency communicates to me the thanks of lord Wellington to all the generals of the nation for the services both political and military, they have contributed to the present results of the allied arms.

“Finally, I solicit that the government require the opinions of the national armies, and of the citizens; and if they condescend to approve this nomination I renounce my employments and retire into obscurity, proving thereby to the whole world that I am actuated by no other motive than honor, and the general good of the nation.

(Signed) FRANCISCO BALLESTEROS.

Head Quarters, Granada, October 24, 1812.”

DECISION OF THE CORTES.

In the Boston Palladium of the 30th of April is found the following article:—Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Ariadne, capt. Williams, in 26 days from Cadiz. A gentleman, passenger, informs that the Spanish government had requested that the British troops should be withdrawn from Cadiz and the island—and that Mr. Wellesley the British minister there had written to his government on the subject.

NATCHITOCHE.

We learn by letters from New Orleans, that there exists in that city and in the island of Barataria, a corps of about 600 men, composed principally of mulattoes, for years past exercised in every species of robbery and violence, who are in a state of readiness to depart for the coasts of Texas, to reinforce the governor and protector as he styles himself of that state. These honest folks are as we understand, to be commanded by one colonel Savary a frenchman of color from San Domingo and member of the legion of honor. It is reported that they have nine sail of vessels at their disposition carrying 80 pieces of canon, and are abundantly supplied with provisions arms and ammunition.

Mons. Girard a Frenchman and agent of H. E. in that city has preceded them doubtless with the object of preparing their landing, and reception by the army. But we have just learnt that he has been wrecked near the port of Matagorda: thus as in many other instances Providence seems to take care of us and to refuse her consent to the landing of such a corps of banditti in our already unfortunate country.

We have been long acquainted with an active correspondence kept up by our excellency with very suspicious persons in this quarter, and now that this subject is known there will be much difficulty in defeating and destroying it.

10 July 1873

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Cagwell in reply to my letter proposed to meet me at a house half way between this post and the station on the 29 here. I presided there on the day appointed with General Salda and a number of respectable citizens of this post, when we were met by Mr. Cagwell also attended by five gentlemen. He at first insisted on explaining some alone as a public agent, pleading himself in the most solemn manner to give me entire satisfaction. I replied that the present was not a case in which the U. S. were concerned, and refused any private conference unless he would show me that he had some connection with the government as he had caused it to be understood by a letter from Pittsburg. He did not care to say that he had, but in a very full manner endeavored to convince me. I told him and rebuked him however, at every corner, and informed him that he must explain himself explicitly, and in public, on the subject of his charges against Salda. He was absolutely forced to undertake it. His explanations took up eleven hours, during which he was unable to produce any kind of proof whatever, or to give any satisfactory reason for what he had asserted. His principal endeavor was to give a malicious turn to Salda's correspondence with the Cubans, that he had become acquainted with in the way of their confidence, but from his ignorance of the state of political parties there, and of the character composing that government, and knowing nothing specific, he ran into the most extravagant blindness. He exhibited

about half a dozen letters of introduction from different persons
and an invitation to dine from Doctor Eustis, on which
he endeavored to establish the respectability of his character &
such a degree that what he asserted should not be doubted.
He also frequently attempted to insinuate a connection with the
government, or at least a communication in his plans, which I
as often declared to be impossible. The result was, that he
was unanimously declared a liar, and a malicious
calumniator: a declaration to that effect was drawn up &
signed by fourteen gentlemen, including all his own friends.
I know not which to admire most, the villainy, or the folly
of this man, he seemed to have built all his hopes of fortune
on the destruction of Toledo, by which he seems to have expected
to recommend himself in a particular manner to the favor
of Burrardo, whom he had mistaken for an man of extraordinary
merit, firmness, and public virtue. He had secured many young
gentlemen to attend him, at whom expense he had lived; they
were all Majors and Captains, and were clothed in the most
elegant and sumptuous uniforms: they in seeing their hopes
of glory and fortune blasted under the auspices of Burrardo
immediately joined Toledo as common volunteers.

The news from the westward is as late as the 29th June, and amounts
to the following. The system of pillage, violence, and total
inattention to the public safety, had disgusted all; the Ameri-
can officers notwithstanding the impropriety of keeping the
Army in San Antonio where even Salt had entirely failed
when they could not defend themselves, and were

exposed to the treachery of a disguised, oppressed, and
 imitated people, but without any effect: nothing was done
 or undertaken. On the 14th here an alarm was given that the
 enemy were within two leagues in great force, when Bernaldo
 in despair proposed to retreat to La Bahia or to Trinity, and
 offer the province to the U. S. if they would receive and protect
 it, which was agreed to by the Americans. This report proved
 to be unfounded, when every thing slipped again into its
 former state of improvident indifference. El Capitan then
 declared he would no longer remain, and that if his own
 determined to stay he would retire alone. On the 16th here
 the enemy appeared in earnest about 1500 strong, and
 after surprising most of their horses, encamped and entrenched
 themselves on an elevation two miles distant from the town.
 Rap then abandoned the army to its fate. No thing was
 prepared to meet them, and a scene of the utmost
 confusion ensued. A council was called and a retreat to
 Trinity determined on by the American officers, which was
 decidedly objected to by the soldiers. In the mean time
 Colonel Meseno commanding the royalists summoned
 the town to surrender, promising a safe conduct and every
 facility to the Americans to retire out of the province, on
 their delivering up Bernaldo and about sixty others who
 were named: the rest were to be pardoned. The summons
 was received with indignation, and the circumstance
 served to reunite all parties and opinions, and they
 prepared with arbor to march and attack the enemy
 under the command of Major Henry Perry of Connecticut.

They mustered under arms about 1000 men of which 300 were
Americans, and 200 Indians, with 8 pieces of well mounted
artillery. After various manoeuvres the republicans attacked
the royalists in their camp on the morning of the 21st June
and defeated them totally after an obstinate resistance, with
the loss of more than 300 killed and wounded, 73 prisoners
& baggage: 350 stands of arms, all their baggage, stores, and
horses. The loss of the republicans is reported to be 10 killed &
20 wounded: amongst the former was allapichall the
brutest and most like a brute man. In Placinto's papers
was found a letter from General Obando promising to
join him on the same day with 2000 men. This battle
was gained by the desperate valor of the American Volunteers.
I have received a great number of reports from the army informing
me that they consider their situation as desperate from the total
want of talents at their head; they desire me to come out,
and promise to receive General Saldo or any other person
now named by me, as their commander, for they say
they have no confidence in any other person. By some
extraordinary fatality the representations made to them
indirectly by me from Charagachas when the order for
Saldo's return was received had not then reached them.
They have since arrived but being directed to Major Papp
were sent back to him unopened!! As their situation is
really desperate from the cause avowed by them. I determine
to recommend General Saldo directly to the American chiefs
and volunteers as their commander, I have pledged my
word for his honor and integrity, and he left here the 3rd instant.

10. July. 1813.

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Subsequently we are informed that a general council of the Mexican and American officers with the Junta was held on the 26 June where it was determined to send immediately an invitation to General Saldo to come out and take the chief command, without a dissenting voice except Bernardo's who declared his intention to retire with his family to the U. S. Capt. Mearns is on his way with an escort to bring him out, he will probably meet him at Lirio, or Atzacachilas.

There are besides about 100 American Volunteers assembled at the latter place with the intention of marching with Saldo: Rep also returns with him. At the departure of the last express from San Antonio nothing was heard of any new movements of the enemy. I held myself in readiness to proceed at any time in 24 hours, but it appeared to me necessary to check my own desire to go, at least until there is no reason to fear a retreat from San Antonio, which in my judgment will certainly be no longer to be apprehended after the arrival of the general and his reinforcements. Saldo's intention is to annul Bernardo's absurd government, to form a Junta by the free suffrages of the people, and march immediately to their quarters. Our only compositor is sick with a fever so that the press is stopped. I have not received the acts of the first session of the 12 Congress.

I have the honor to be, with very great
respect. Sir your most faithful
humble servant M. M. M.

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State.

Col. Nathaniel Lytle in command of the Battalion of Infantry 109

to Gen. Don Jose Bernardo Gutierrez

Commander in chief of the Patriot Army North America

Dear General, I arrived at this place on the 17th with a number of gentlemen returning from the United States on our way to join the Patriot Army at San Antonio. I met them at my arrival at this place. I learned from the first that I had come through the pine woods and that the Republic of Texas was about the truth, and that they were making arrangements to raise men in order to force themselves into your place and to turn you out. I am infinitely dispatched May 2nd. I have written of the United States and late survey of Gen. A. J. the Michigan Territory, with a letter to yourself giving an account of all the particulars that had been in my knowledge. May 2nd. There was also, the arrival of a large number of letters from some of the most respectable gentlemen in the United States to yourself and officers all of which express an opinion of Texas similar to the one which I had given and declared in the strongest manner that if Texas was admitted to enter the Army, that he would be the ruler of yourself and your cause. May 2nd. I have on his arrival at Nacogdoches was arrived by order of the Commandant S. C. C. to take his dispatches (although addressed to yourself) were taken from him. They know that the dispatches were from me and if they do not fear that the truth should come to light, why did they order them to be taken? When I say they, I mean Texas, San Antonio, San Carlos, and others, for they have in fact the Government of the district of Nacogdoches in their own hands and nothing of any consequence is done at Nacogdoches without their permission. I should forget to mention the name of Shaler, the agent who is a most inveterate enemy of yours.

and I sincerely believe of the true interests of the United States. He, that is, Shaler, said in my presence, and in the presence of upwards of 20 gentlemen, the day before yesterday, at the half way house between this and Hatchitook, that you were the damdest, basest, villainous, black as the earth. I told him, that that was not the opinion the world entertained of you - That the world and myself believed you had done more for the Cause, than ten thousand such as himself, and that it was my opinion, he would be very soon dismissed from his office as agent. Shaler is a great friend of Toledo, he was acquainted with him, I am informed, in the Haranah - He said pathetically before 20 men that your throat ought to be cut, and Toledo put in your place - I told him there was not a shadow of doubt, but that Edwards that would be cut if ever Toledo had the power; - but, that I trusted in God, that Providence would protect the Republicans of Mexico, and that they would be saved from being overruled by a second Miranda, for such a man I told him & the Company (Toledo was present) positively I knew Toledo to be. Mr Shaler understood that I was at the Cabana, sent three or four gentlemen inviting me to meet him at the half way house as he was desirous of seeing me. This I complied with, not expecting to meet any person but himself. But on my arrival I found Shaler, Toledo, and about 20 persons from Hatchitook. They asked me for my proofs against Toledo. I told them that I had had in my possession two letters from the Marquis of Villavieja, a leading member of the Spanish Cortes, written to Toledo, and interlined with what is called invisible ink, which by a preparation is brought to light, which plainly and fully

discovered that the objects of Toledo were well known
to the Marquis of Villan Praved, and that he was acting
in concert with him and the friends of Ferdinand
in direct opposition to the cause of the
Patriots. That I had dispatched these letters by express
to Genl. Bernar. Toledo (without reflecting upon me)
observed that if such letters they must have been
taken out of his desk" which fully admitted that
there was such letters in his desk. The bearer of
this letter was present and heard Toledo make this
observation. It was made before upwards of 20
men. Toledo showed his letters to the Company from Genl. Thomas
of the first respectability and standing in the United
States, that declared positively to their own personal
knowledge that Toledo was actuated by ulterior
objects in doing hostility to the cause of the Patriots.

That his ulterior objects & the ulterior objects
of the Patriots, was a different as light from darkness
and that he sought not on any consideration
to be employed. Toledo has a few friends at
Palo Alto, but very few I believe else where.
In consequence of Maj. Muller's arrest and his
papers being taken from him, I dispatched an
other Genl. Thomas, W. Allen, a friend of mine with
a letter to you, informing you of what had been
done in this quarter in subversion of your
authority. Mr. Allen got safe past Navy docks
and I am in hopes will arrive safe at your
Head Quarters. There are now on the way to
join you from 1000 to 1500 Americans who will
be devoted to you and the Cause. I have
breast immediately to the Rapids and in the

neighbourhood shall embody all the Morants of the
South as to come on in a body. Had it not
been for the Treason of Toledo in seducing the
Commandant at Huacabampo I should have been
with you in Antonio. Shall be the
Gentleman who met me at the half way house
pretended to give them opinion as it respected the proper
share given of Toledo's guilt, and as the Gentlemen with
shall & Toledo were sworn to support him whether
right or wrong, I understood that they have de-
termined that my proofs were not sufficient.

Agent who happened to be at the Sabana, and
who accompanied me to the half way house,
and who was not biased one way or the other,
told them that the acknowledgment which Toledo
had actually made was sufficient to condemn
him a thousand times over, & that he was perfectly
satisfied that my accusations against him were
true. The party at Natchitoches who are now sup-
porting Toledo, were the most moderate enemies
of you and the cause at its first commence-
ment. In one word either you or Toledo must
fall - and this is what every person says here
- You are in possession of the power, & there are
1000 or 1500 on their way from the U.S. which
I shall embody in the neighbourhood of Rapido,
to act in your favor? I shall send express for Gutierrez
who I have no doubt will come on. I am not the
only one who has expressed a decided opinion of the
treacherous views of Toledo. Maj. Hull was the
bearer of a number of letters from the most respectable
Genl of the U.S. all expressing the same opinion. More than
50 letters to that effect have come on. Whether they have
been all in the cap and I cannot say. I am with high consideration
Believing the above to be a true John with high consideration
Yours ever truly J. H. Brown

14 July 1813

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith several letters and other papers just received from San Antonio and Nacogdoches which I believe give a faithful picture of affairs there. The truth is that very little is required to ensure complete success to this revolution in the four provinces, if that little is withheld it must as certainly fail, and independent of other considerations, one or two thousands in the most frightful misery and ruin. I have therefore determined to provide and support Salado in every way in my power consistent with my situation: this from the unbounded confidence all parties have in me will be an easy task.

The son of Genl. Wilkinson engaged very indiscreetly in this enterprise in direct opposition to my opinion frequently urged.

Referring you Sir to my last by mail for an account of Mexican affairs prior to the date of the enclosed letters

I have the honor to be with very great respects

Sir your most faithful
humble servant.

Mr. Malen

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State.

Washington.

The President
Shaler

was of the
last letter to
to be sent with

W. Shaler.

14 July 1814.

unpopularity of Bernards
with the Americans. Their
strong desire that Toledo
should join them & take
the command.

determination of Shaler
to proceed to St. Antonio
& protect Toledo.

Letter to him from
St. Antonio

For

Mr

my
kind
this

Naugdochey 20 en Julio en 1813.

Toledo al Coronel Shaler.

Mi estimado amigo.

Ayudado la ocasion al Capitan Shocum para repetir las
aseguranzas de mi amistad, y cariño invariable

Incluyo en una copia literal a las condiciones bajo las
cuales la Junta de Texas me llama, condiciones dictadas
por J.ⁿ Bernard. ¿Podré yo estar seguro bajo sus ordenes?

Podré yo convenir en proposicion que directamente son con-
tra los intereses de mi Patria? Ya me falta la paci-
encia, y no se que partido tomar. Las nuevas acusaciones
que J.ⁿ Bernard y sus agentes presentan ahora contra en-
don las de los Indios, Traicioneros, y sin Religion; para un
Pueblo ignorante, son estas unas armas terriblemente en favor
de los apocritas; pero yo debo ser util a mi Patria, a de-
cirlo, sacrificarlo todo, y pues es preciso jugar el resto, me
vivir a salvar la Patria.

A Dios amigo reengase v. en ante ante, y en llegando a
v. en consejos y amistad para el servicio comun de

En afmo Toledo y

Los artículos siguientes considera esta Junta Gubernativa no
hayan ninguna impresion en el buen caracter y Patriotismo que
V. debe profesar pues asi nos lo demuestran los Papeles publicos
escritos por V. y son los siguientes.

1.^o Que debe venir de Segundo Jefe del Jor General de este exer-
cito y estar a sus ordenes.

2.^o Que no ha de consentir se introduzcan a este Reyno li-
bertad de conciencia, ni mucho menos se ha de tocar en parte
alguna nuestra Santa Religion.

3.^o Que no se han de formar escuelas ni ensenanzas de sectas ni
Religiones como Francmasones u otras &c.

4.^o Que las Propiedades de los vecinos Republicanos y sus tie-
ras deben respetarse y verse como una cosa Sagrada.

5.^o Que el jor de Exerito que traiga ha de constar de mil
hombres, no debiendo admitirse mas por no necesitarse debi-
endo estos ser pagados a treinta pesos por individuo al mes,
de cuyo sueldo han de comer, vestir y montarse, cepto los
oficiales que deberan arreglarse a los veteranos del Pais.

6.^o Que concluida la Independencia o antes que se concluya
siempre que no se hayan menester en este suelo deberan
estos mil hombres retirarse a los Estados Unidos, y no
alegar privilegios a Ciudadanos a menos de que no den
una suficiente prueba de su habilidad talentos amor a
este suelo Mexicanos, y que emprendan algun arte util
a beneficio y propagacion de este Reyno, debiendo pasar
los años que se prescriben por las leyes que deben formarse.

Estado de Texas 28 de Junio de 1813. = Francisco de
Aroche, Presidente = Vicente Travieso = Jose Antonio Garmendia
= Nathaniel M. Hale = Mariano Rodriguez Secretario.

Dear Sir

After a very tedious journey, retarded by the badness of our horses and other circumstances we arrived at La Bahia, and were preparing to proceed to San Antonio, when we received information that Alvarado was before this Capital with an army of 1400 men, and that Aranda was marching towards La Bahia. In two or three days we received a letter from Bernardo stating that he had completely routed and dispersed the army of Alvarado and ordering my company to remain for the protection of La Bahia. My obligations however to Toledo made disobedience the duty of a soldier. I immediately set out for San Antonio with Wilkinson. In the middle of the journey I and express met me with despatches from Bernardo to me, urging me to come on immediately and enter on the duties of Secretary of Government lately performed by Mapicot who was killed in the Battle. I enclose you the letter rewritten me on that occasion. Be careful of it. I came on immediately resolved to accept the appointment with a view of being more effectually useful to Gen Toledo by having a better opportunity of removing any prejudices from the mind of Bernardo. I was received in a flattering manner by the army and the Governor, and began by stating some bills which had crept into the administration of government, the discontent of the people and the absolute necessity of reform. I was listened to with attention. The public credit was the next subject. He agreed with his new Secretary on all these points. I next stated that as a friend to truth it became my duty to vindicate the character of a man who had been injured and aspersed. I then stated the whole business of Toledo and Copnell, their characters, the base intrigue carried on against the former and the abandoned character of the latter. It was easy to perceive that the letter of Copnell was used only as a pretext to keep Toledo out of the country. Bernardo became warm and obstinate, said if Toledo came blood would be shed. At length he asked me if I were a Frenchman, said he should be sorry to take me from the command of the company, enquired if I were the companion of Toledo, and then fell as for ever the new Secretary of the State of Texas. At present Mariano and Grimal two Frenchmen universally despised in the army, are his counsellors and supporters. My next appeal was to the Americans and I found them all impressed as I and with the absolute necessity of Toledo's presence in the army. All the officers immediately signed a petition for themselves and their companies inviting him on. We thought it prudent to gain the support of the Spanish Officers and the Junta. All the principal men were favorable, and I requested the Junta to call a meeting to discuss a subject of consequence and delicacy. The Junta accordingly met and I went before them with all the documents letters &c proving the falsity of Copnell's assertions. The members appeared much inclined to our side. At length the Governor made his appearance and then ensued a long and warm discussion between Bernardo and myself, maintained with that zeal and obstinacy on my part which my limited knowledge of Spanish would attract and give his with all that cunning obliquity, which jealousy, fear and ambition could suggest. He abandoned the ground of the letter and accused Toledo of wishing to give us up to the enemy. He asserted that he had sent a courier to Alvarado with assurance of sending to Rayon and that Alvarado had enquired after me among before the town whether Toledo had come and said that if so the business would soon be settled.

asserted that two deserters from my company had made their declarations to that effect. To this I answered that the man who denounced Toledo as a traitor was himself a traitor. That it might be a trick of the enemy, to keep the man out of the country, whom above they feared, knowing that eventually under the present system they had nothing to dread. Or which was more probable it might prove a disposition in the enemy to embrace our side whenever a respectable head conducted its affairs. I told them the absurdity of taking from the enemy troops against our best friends, against the man who had resisted and done so much in favor of the independence of the Americas. - I sometimes gave him the lie direct. - He next commenced with the project of the General to establish a lodge of Freemasons, and he himself to the presidency of the Spaniards and deplored the consequences, which would result from such an establishment. He then observed that Toledo's religious principles were such as would excite disturbance of not civil war. Asserted that in some part of his works the General had vindicated the liberty of conscience, and that he had burnt that part of his work with his own hands. He declared that liberty of conscience would not do in this country. What, gentlemen, said I, is the value of liberty without the liberty of conscience? would you have the body free but keep the soul enslaved? Yes, it will not do. La libertad de conciencia no sirve. From persuasions we come to threats. I told the Junta in the name of Major Perry who commands all the Americans in the army, that unless Toledo was sent for every man would leave the country. Perry asked the Junta who commanded the army? if Bernardo had ever shown himself in the field of battle or in the hour of danger? no. - Would Toledo do the same? no. - The Americans said Ay, well even fight against under the command of Bernardo. We are convinced of Toledo's integrity and talents by the letters of Mr. Shaler and other friends and unless he comes to us, we will march to him. The Junta was alarmed. Every officer of note in the Spanish line resolved to adhere to the Americans and even appeared to threaten them - after deliberation they determined to send for the General.

Bernardo alarmed and enraged declares himself no longer Governor and says he will immediately return to the U. States. How this will end I know not. But the salvation of this cause, depends on Toledo's immediate presence here. Every Spaniard of honor or worth, every American to do in an instant and it must be. The Junta say they will send an express to call Toledo off. At any rate Capt. Stoddard bears the unanimous wish of the Americans that he may come and is sent expressly for that purpose. I hope we shall be supported also by your presence among us and that you will accompany the General.

I also demanded why Picornell had been treated as he had been, vindicated his character before the Junta, among the Americans it needed no vindication. He ought to return with you and not abandon an enterprise of so much consequence in a moment of passion or disappointment or under the smart of injuries. I promised the General that Picornell's revenge should be complete, the noblest revenge which a man can taste, a triumph over malice, ambition and low intrigues. - The cause of all this confusion, opposition and bitterness exists no longer. The last battle routed an army, lost a Secretary and saved the independence of a nation.

There exists here the finest materials for an army, but in a most rude state, but requires only a man of talents to organize a most formidable body of troops. -

Arrangements must immediately be made to supply the army with clothing. It is indispensable - The army cannot be kept together without. Three months ago preparations were as forward for a march as now. Our numbers are diminishing, confidence in the cause decaying and nothing but a great effort can save the army. The general's whole time is employed in telling his soldiers and catching flies. - He does not know the number of his forces nor in fact any part of the business. At the last battle he kept himself in the rear and his wife had a large guard far in the rear with the mules and other lumber.

In short the time is now come when the question of ruin or success is to be decided. Men more hardy and brave than these Americans, the world cannot boast - they need only a head. As you and Toledo regard the welfare of this country, ~~may you~~ respect the feelings of us who are now impatient to see you, come on and all is well.

Yours with extreme impatience

H. A. Bullard

Sau Antonio June 24th 183

William Shaler Esq

Patchitoches

State of Louisiana

Plan of march & battle June 20th 1843

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Order of March

1st Adv. Guard & Spies

1st ~~Regt~~ Artillery

1st Comp^y Infantry ^{Amun.} Volunteers

2nd ~~Regt~~ Artillery

2nd Comp^y Inf^y - - - Do.

3rd ~~Regt~~ Artillery

3rd Comp^y Inf^y - - - Do.

4th ~~Regt~~ Artillery

4th Comp^y Inf^y - - - Do.

- - - Ammunition

- - - Standard

Genl. & family, & suit

Genl. Guard

5th ~~Regt~~ Artillery - - - Amun. Vol^s

5th Comp^y Artillery Amun. Volunteers

6th ~~Regt~~ Artillery - - - Do.

6th Comp^y Inf^y - - - Do.

7th ~~Regt~~ Artillery

7th Comp^y Inf^y - - - Do.

8th ~~Regt~~ Artillery

8th Comp^y Inf^y - - - Do.

9th ~~Regt~~ Artillery

9th Comp^y Inf^y - - - Do.

Mexicans on foot

Mexicans Mounted

Indians Mounted

Strength of Republican Army

Anglo American Volunteers about 250.

Mexican Soldiers on foot - - - Do - 200.

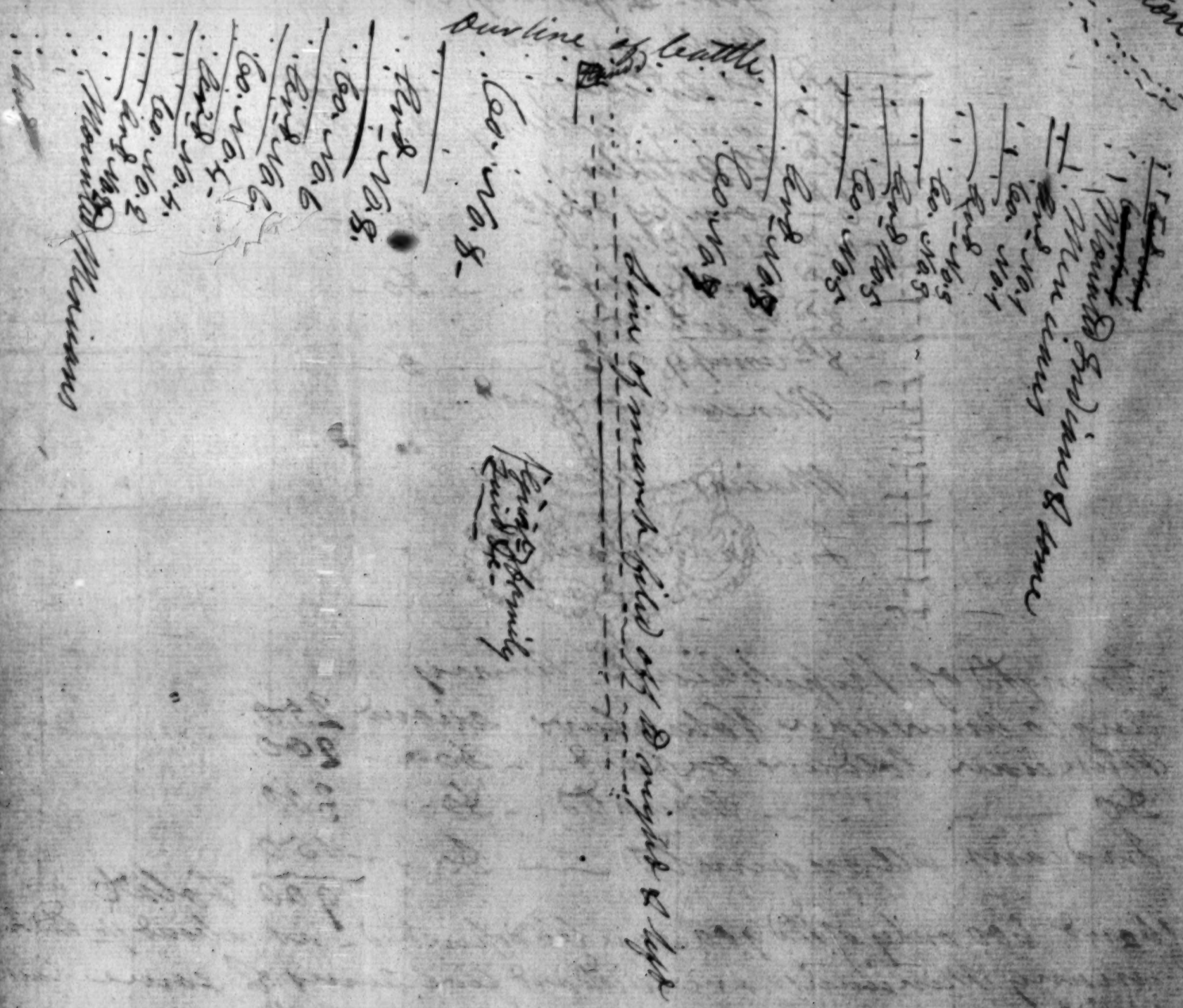
Do - - - Mounted - - - Do - 300.

Indians all mounted - - - Do - 150.

900 Total

About 600 only of the 900 can be depended on - as about 1/2 the Ind. & many Mexicans are without fire arms & some lack spirit. About 150 of the Mexicans are interspersed thro' the American Companies with a view to keep them in action. About 250 of the Mexicans in time of action retired with the Genl. guard in rear of the line, & were entirely inactive during the action.

Order of Battle Position of the Enemy



Republican Loss.

Anglo Amer. Volunteers killed — 6.
 Some died of their wounds — 3.
 Mexicans killed — 17.
 Do - some died of wounds — 3
 29
 Volunteers wounded besides dead — 17
 Indian do - but slight. — 1
 Mexicans do - not

Enemis force
 Total — 1550.

about 250. of the Enemis
 are supposed to be killed
 We also took of them
 wounded 82. & 50 unharmed

St. Fernando de Bexar. June 27th 1835.

at night.

Dr. Sir.

I wrote Genl: Toledo this morning an account of the steps we had taken and what had transpired since our being here; and as today has offered something curious shall continue the relation from the end of the General's letter, to which you can refer. The Junta met this morning according to appointment, for the purpose of deciding upon the subject. Their real wishes I believe were for the coming on of Genl: Toledo, but on the one hand they were so much influenced by the violent opposition of Gov: Bernardo, and his assertions against the character of our General, and also of his not being a good catholic while on the other, they stared them in the face, the threat of the Americans to leave them in case of refusal; together with our serious efforts to have him sent for ^{and insisting that} ~~for~~ ^{of our absolute} contradictions of what ~~Gov~~: Bernardo had said, that as they themselves said, their heads were confused if they knew not what to do. Previous to their meeting Bernardo had them in his room, the consequence of the consultation, was as follows. The junta acceded to the General's coming into this country, as the Americans insisted on it so much but annexed to it certain conditions, which the president of the Junta signed and which were not

to the American officers for their signatures also. This proceeding so novel in itself, was I believe, a stroke of policy originating with our Governor, - They are really a choice morcean, and if Bullene has not already sent them I will get them forwarded to you, it is hardly necessary to say that the officers instantly refused to have any thing to do with them - They returned for answer, a simple and positive ~~no~~, - They ^[The Junta] were again therefore put to a non plus, and have requested, a meeting of the Spanish & American officers, with themselves, to ascertain the public voice, this is to take place tomorrow morning, - Gov: Bunardo finding things going on as they are, and contrary to his wishes, has declared his intention to start for the United States in a few days, he will take his secretary ~~there~~ ^{with him} and such Spanish officers as will go with him. This, Tonard told me tonight, was the course the Governor had decided on, - But it is a mere fetch, and I do not believe we shall have the good luck to get rid of him - For the purpose of forestalling any intrigue against tomorrow morning, I got Bullene and Maj: Perry to wait on Manchaca, ^{I am a get} his opinion with respect to sending for Genl Toledo, which we knew would be favorable, and to assure him that the Americans, to a man, would support him in the measure. it has turned out as we wished, ~~Perry~~ ^{Perry} was with him, of the same in sentiment

They said that hitherto they had feared the open expression of their opinions, but since the Americans had set them the example, that they will speak out boldly. Spaniards are also calculate on with certainty, and these are all that one requires, for they carry with them the voice of the people and the army.

Since our being here, a great revolution has been effected in the situation of his Excellency the Governor, a few days ago, and he was in the plenitude of his power, while now he talks of retiring to the United States, and indeed actually told Alden today, that he no longer exercised the functions of Governor — In a letter I addressed to Genl Toledo, I mentioned the liberty I had taken with the letter you had sent to May: Ross, and the opposition we have since met with, has rendered its use absolutely necessary, indeed I do not know what we should have done without it, for the expression of Col: Shalers opinion among the Americans, is sufficient to put down the most positive operations of Bernardo y: I hope therefore you will excuse my giving it to May: Perry {who is a very clear fellow} and that you will allow the end to sanctify the means. I cannot express to you how anxious we all are that you should accompany Genl Toledo out, and unless our information is incorrect, there is no probability of our enemy again approaching our walls unless time once more, is given for them to collect, which I trust will not be done, — as for our Government, it is at present as well established as it will be unless

until better heads direct it. I pray you my dear Sir,
to urge General Toledo's instant departure for this
place, indeed it is out of my power to tell you,
how absolutely necessary it is, that he should be soon
here, The baggage and types will be an impediment
to fast travelling, it will be much better to let them
follow on, - If it is in my power, I shall get
a guard to go as far at least as Trinity to meet the
General to protect him out - altho' I trust there will
be no necessity for it. Adieu my dear Sir, remem-
ber me to all enquiring friends, Tell Mr. Financier
I will write him by the next opportunity, but that
my head & fingers are both too much fatigued to do
it by the present. - Adieu -

Yrs most sincerely

Jos. B. Wilkinson

Mr. William Shaler. -

June 25th 1813.

N.B. The meeting my dear Sir, is just over and its ter-
mination is the happiest we could wish, there is not a
dissenting voice, all wish for the presence of Gen.
Toledo. - now I take it, the sun of Berruendo is forced

Yrs. &c. &c.

W.B.W.

Shaler Wm. - Special Agents Fort Claiborne

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7 August 1813

Sir,

Having been detained several days on the road by the loss of my horse, I was fortunately in time to receive your letter of the 5th inst. at itaogochis, when in obedience to its contents I immediately returned to this post.

I regret exceedingly having taken any step that does not merit the approbation of the President, as it has ever been my endeavor to conform strictly to the spirit of my instructions. My object has been to keep a vigilant eye on what was passing, and I have never failed to communicate every thing in its fullest extent. The report I took from Salado was entirely personal, his character was attacked and defended in its own intrinsic merits; and also against an man who had prostituted the name of the government for. It is true to this place by declaring, in every manner, that he was leading about 1500 men into Mexico with the approbation of the American govt. I did not keep a copy of the letter I wrote out on this subject, but it was merely descriptive of the public and private character of Salado, and recommendations of him as a man qualified to save them from universal vexations and ultimate ruin: for the truth of which I advanced respecting him I pledged my word of honor. I have just received a reply to that letter and have the honor to enclose it herewith together with a copy of one from Cagwell to Burrardo, which on another occasion

Should not trouble you with as it is no otherwise important than as it shows the manner in which I indicated the character of an injured stranger. Cagswell died a few days ago at Rapido of a putrid fever. I doubt not that he has attempted to asperse my character in revenge for my having exposed and disgraced him, and I take the liberty of observing here, that I have the same to apprehend from the calumnies of the friends agents and their adherents for having also exposed and defeated their views.

The first adventurers in this expedition sprung up on the desolate banks of the Sabine. Since that time there have never been within the territory of the United States the least appearance of armaments, or military preparation. The volunteers went out either singly, or in small bands, usually armed as hunters, and what few supplies have been procured here have been furnished in the common way of trade. I ought perhaps to except from the above Col. Cagswell with his majors and captains who certainly did make an attempt at military pomp and parade, but they dissipated like a chaff on finding out their error.

General Scales left the Divinity on the 24th ultimo, he probably arrived in San Antonio on the first of the present month when he will be received as their savior. From the best accounts I can obtain about

one hundred Americans have gone out, within the last
six weeks, and fifty six Mexicans attended Salado from
Stacogdar has well arrived. I think it probable that the
corps of American Volunteers in Texas now amounts to about
500 and there is no doubt but that it will be very much
increased in the course of this summer, for every mention
will be made by Salado to wipe away the disgrace attached
to the revolution by the atrocious conduct of Burnside,
and to give it a fair character abroad. I expect to receive
in the course of a month an exact report of the state
of things in Texas.

I have the honor to be with the very
great respects Sir your most
faithful & humble servant
Wm. Thaler

The Honorable
James Monroe
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Mr Walker 9th Aug 1813.

Recd 10th Sept

And returned to the village
in consequence of the weather
being so bad that it was
advised to go beyond his
instructions.

Yours to the point to which
I have the honor to be directed
by the instructions of the
Honble the Secy of the
War Office

San Francisco 17th July 1843

I received your esteemed favour of the 2nd Inst. & am
thankful to you my warmest thanks for the good
advice it contained. Before you receive this you
will have seen Capt. McCune, and received from
him the determination of the Americans relative
with respect to Genl. Toledo. Nothing could have
given more pleasure to the Americans here, than
the information your letter contains relative to
the investigation which took place between Genl.
Toledo and Nathl. Capswell, but to learn that
Genl. Toledo is on his way to leave us. You will
have from Capt. McCune, that we are in our present
critical situation. Though it most advisable to
suspend any other measures with respect to B. G. the
British adherents till the arrival of Genl. Toledo and any
reinforcements which he might bring with him
we have every thing to arranged that he can be
nothing without our knowledge and assure you that
the troops both American & Spaniards are ripe
for a change. I enclose you a copy of a
letter written by Mr. Cyprian to Bernardo for your
perusal, nothing can engage the services of
that man. He has not one friend here. A Mr.
Abby who arrived here some days since, & who
Cyprian mentions as his friend was open to
conviction the moment Capt. Ballard explained
to him the part Cyprian had acted towards
Toledo & Capt. Ballard. Mr. Abby informs me he
wrote you a short note from the station infor-
ming you that he believed Cyprian to be
correct & and requests me to say to you
that he hopes you will suspend your opinion

with respect to him till he can have an opportunity of
explaining to you the circumstances which gave
rise to his confidence in the statements of Cosswell.
Mr. A. has written Cosswell, and says he has been
much deceived by him, and is now convinced
that many of the letters which Cosswell showed
him & the other Gen^ls were forgeries. The arrival
of Genl. Folger here will be equally interesting to
the citizens as the Army we have it is true the
shadow of a Government but it is really an
production of more oppression to the citizens
than the former. There is not one of the former
officers of the Gov^t but what are dishonest
ambitious knaves. We have no late news
from the enemy. The latest is by a desertion
who left the Calliatha on the 1st Inst. he says Col.
Abadonda had about 800 men & that Elivada
was encamp'd at the head of the Rio Grande with
about 800 where they were throwing up some
earth works and that they had declared marching
to fight us here again as expected some days
since. On the arrival of Genl. J. we shall
not stay here one day longer than we can
prepare for a march except the Genl. may
advise to the contrary. We have a letter
in our camp from Orleans addressed to B. G.
saying that there had landed in march
last at Vera Cruz 3000 veteran troops from
Spain and that the siege was raised

with the entire defeat of Genl. Morellos whose
Officers had deserted him and joined the Royalists
I should be happy to learn from you if you
have rec^d any such intelligence. I shall
be impatient till you tell them nothing
shall be wanting on my part of that
of the Americans generally to put Genl. T. in
full possession of all power now vested in
B.G. perhaps it would be well to keep
an eye on Copacabana. present my respects
to W. H. S. & friends Genl. & believe
me to be your sincere friend

Saml. D. May

William Walter Egbert

Walter Egbert

Egbert.

enclosed in postcard
1st Aug 1883

Natchitoches

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5 September 1863

Sir,

Mr. Wilkinson arrived here yesterday from the westward and confirmed the news that had been several days in circulation of the total defeat of the republicans in Texas on the 18th ultimo, a detailed note of which furnished me by Mr. Wilkinson. I have the honor to learn with him that the loss can only be computed, but it is supposed to be considerable. Genl. Salado has rallied the fugitives at a strategic point where he determines to make a stand but it appears to me altogether impracticable for them to give protection to the work of the army and such of the inhabitants as choose to quit the country, for he is without ammunition, provisions, money or credit. Wilkinson returns tomorrow with a sufficient quantity of powder and ball for immediate defence which he obtained here on mere charity.

It appears to me Sir that this fatal disaster is conclusive of the revolution in the neighboring provinces perhaps forever, unless an impulse is given from the interior, I have therefore partly determined in my own mind to return to Washington as soon as I can ascertain its consequences, for it appears to me that my longest residence here must be without any object of public utility, and if I should defer my departure longer than now on the honor I could not without great

in consequence on account of the season, leave this
country before next spring.

It appears probable that the Spaniards will remove the
inhabitants of Chagachas and Juncos and destroy
those places so as to leave a vast desert between our
frontier and their settlements: this plan I understand
was formerly determined on, and now seems necessary
from the smallness of their force, and I believe impracticable
of subsisting them on the frontier.

I have the honor to be with the very
great respect Sir your most
faithful humble servant

Wm. Hall

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington

William Shaler.

5 Sept 1813
Mr Shaler -

Repeat of the revolu-
= tionary army com-
= manded by Toledo.
- account of the battle.

Extract.

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Hearing that Arredondo was near at hand, we marched on the 15th Augst to the ground pitched upon by Gen^l Toledo, as the ~~ground~~ position, where we would await his coming, and give battle. - We arrived there early in the morning, formed our line of battle, and had reason to believe, we should see him in an hour or two. It was not long before information was sent, from our advance guards, that they were not far off - Thinking it probable he might not know of our being there - our guards were called, so that his first information might be the sight of our line, - soon after this was done a stranger, who appeared from his dress an officer, rode within 60 or 70 yards of our line, apparently without seeing them - when he reined in his horse, wheeled and went off, at full speed, six or eight - shot were fired at him, and probably he was struck, as his body was afterwards said to have been seen lying dead, - He was one of their front guard. The Spanish cavalry which were on our left, under Col. Manchaca and the Lipanes Indians were sent to cut it off - they accordingly went in pursuit, killing four men - but the rest escaped. Believing the whole Army to be near at hand, it was suggested by Col. Perry, to

Toledo, that if we would now advance, we should find
them in confusion, and obtain an easy victory.
To this the General assented - gave the order for march
which we did, in order of Battle - after going some
distance, say upwards of two miles, and not meeting
the enemy, we halted - The weather was warm, our
men thirsty, and those who dragged the cannon
much fatigued, as the sand in the woods, as well
as road, was deep. The order was here given that
we should return to our first position; but it being
ascertained that there was water just ahead, we moved
on to it. After resting there a short time, the General
ordered that we should commence our line of march
and keep on until we met the enemy, being deter-
mined if possible to bring them to action that morning.
We accordingly moved on, flanked by the Spanish
Cavalry and Indians - When we approached the
enemy, the cavalry and Indians were sent forward
to commence the action - It was done, the advance
posts of the enemy driven in, and two pieces of
cannon taken - about this time word came to

General that they were retreating - as we approached
nearer the enemy, our right wing under Col Perry
was formed - the left still keeping the order of
march - a short distance farther on, our left wing
under the command of Lt Col. Keuber was also
formed - and the whole with the artillery moved on
in order of Battle. We had to march thro' a
thick scrubby oak growth - the sand was very
deep and heavy, our cannon sometimes sinking
half wheel deep, which impeded our course extremely
this circumstance, and many of the Spaniards not
moving and keeping with the line, and the ground
thro' which we marched, occasioned a disorder and
several openings in the line, which never after was,
or could be remedied, sometimes a piece of artillery
would be 40 or 50 or 60 yards behind the line, with
a company waiting for it, while the rest of the wing
would be advancing. at others on riding from
right to left, you would find one wing considerably
in advance of the other. Our men, undisciplined
and unacquainted with military maneuvers, got
in a state of great confusion. In this manner

we approached the enemy - in this manner we went
into action - we found the enemy well posted and
they received us warmly as in their power, - we
took out, seven pieces of cannon, but were ob-
liged to leave several of them sticking in the sand
not being able to get them up, and I believe
but two were used with any effect - The ac-
tion as I before observed was commenced by our
Spanish Cavalry and Indians, but was not so
effective until our main body came up, after which
it continued for more than an hour warmly
the enemy using their artillery well, and pouring
in a ~~thundering~~ heavy fire with their small arms
which took, with considerable effect. The Cavalry
of Indians on the left were mainly engaged,
but the brunt of their fire was directed against
the American lines, many of our Spanish In-
dians being back, most shamefully, creeping
up like men rather prepossessed with fear,
than like soldiers resolved on victory, and there
were several Americans, who took better care
of their persons, than they did to annoy the
enemy.

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but there were few, and the general spirit of the corps,
remains unimpaired, for there were many who
fought and died like heroes. at last the Spanish
cavalry broke on the left, but meeting Genl Toledo
in their retreat, he rally'd them for a short time,
not long after which our infantry began to crop
off - about this time Capt. Taylor was shot in three
or four places, and was obliged to leave the line,
which had a very discouraging effect on his com-
pany. At this period, we had gained on the enemy
and had taken one or two pieces more of their artil-
lery and were fighting them on the ground they at
first occupied - fifteen minutes more would have given
victory entirely into our hands, - but our men were
hot - thirsty - and excessively fatigued - in some com-
panies, they had suffered severely - they got discon-
venged and not long after broke. Col. Perry did
every thing that was in his power to support his wing
and he used every exertion possible - but all in
vain - There was nothing left undone by Lt. Col. Ken-
ner - he urged his men by his voice - and stimulated
them by his example - Genl Toledo exerted him-
self to the utmost to keep up the action and

retire the day - but fortune seemed to have decreed
against us, and our best exertions were useless.
The rout soon became general - our right wing
was entirely broken, and the enemy on that side
were moving towards our ammunition wagons,
a very few men were still engaged on our ex-
treme left, when a party of the enemy came
round and took them in the rear - Cols. Kemper
and Perry, who were in that quarter, finding
that the day was inevitably lost, that no-
thing could save it, that the men had all either
retreated or were running off - that the enemy
were approaching them - turned their horses
heads and left the field of battle - Genl Toledo
had been in another part of the field, exerting
himself to the utmost, when a soldier who was
with him, seeing the enemy advance, taking
hold of his bridle reins, turned his horse and
told him to save himself by flight or he would
be taken directly, which he did, and rode to
Saint Antonio from which place he also escaped
with difficulty - As it respects the strength

of the Royal Army, there are different statements
and I have heard none that I could depend
upon as accurate, the Spaniards however, state
it at three thousand - We know that the strength
of our own army did not at farthest, including
Indians much exceed twelve hundred men -

No. 87 is in the Monroe
Paper, Manus. Division
of Library of Congress.

Amk

#85 in vol on Filibustering
expedition to Govt of Sp in Mexico

H. 120

19 September 1813

Sir

On the 7th of this month Genl. Salado with the Rempes and many others arrived here from Atacogdoches. They could not retain more men to make a stand at that post. They were followed by many fugitives, about 300 including women and children have arrived here, many of them with their stock and effects, and from the best information I can obtain. double that number have taken refuge in Opelousas, Atacapas, and Bayou aux Perres: from what these people have saved, and the abundance of provisions and want of hands in this thinly populated country I do not believe that they will be very much exposed to distress. They are distributing among the planters who will find this account in giving them hospitality.

The loss of the Americans cannot have been very great, as great numbers have arrived and they are coming in daily. upwards of fifty were taken prisoners by a detachment of about 100 Spaniards sent on as far as the Trinity under the command of Colonel Elisondo who treated them with the most marked kindness, furnished them with pack horses for their provisions, a rifle to every five men, and passports to return home. I have conversed with several of them men, who all agree in

8807
reporting that Elisando treated them in the most affable
and friendly manner; that he told them he had no
complaints against the Americans; that they were
natural friends, and were at liberty to stay in the
country, or return home at their choice; he also observed
that it was now his wish as it ~~was~~ had been to see
free trade and the most liberal relations established
between the two countries. He expressed the most bitter
resentment against Burrardo, but he spoke in terms
of praise of Toledo who he was glad had escaped and
the most positive orders were given for his execution if
taken. He cautioned them against entering into any
other such enterprises, but observed that if they should
come under the colors of their country they would find
no enemies. They further report that all the Spanish
Soldiers who had deserted and served in arms with
the Republicans, and all concerned in the escape, were
executed as soon as taken, and all others are well
treated; and that from information obtained from
the Spaniards the slaughter of the royalists in the
battle was very great: if the Republicans could have
been kept on the field a few minutes longer the victory was
theirs, as their enemy was so broken & dispersed that
only about 500 men could be rallied before the next day.

Previous to the departure of those men from vicinity Clinton's
force had increased to about 400 men, and it was under-
stood that he would come on to St. Louis, but there
is no notice of his having arrived there yet.

The idea of removing the enterprise is believed abandoned
by all heretofore concerned in it, but the friends in this
place have taken it up with great spirit. They have
proposed to Toledo to furnish arms and the means
necessary to bear down all opposition, he declines any
concern in it, but they are pursuing it with the most
industrious activity. Several of the Spanish officers here
have agreed to this plan, and it is probable that most
of the fugitives will follow this example. If the plan
should be adopted with the same zeal in St. Louis as
the following reflections suggest themselves. The great
number of French vagabonds in this State, particularly
in St. Louis, amongst whom are many military men
of talents and enterprise; the natural predilection of the
native inhabitants of this country for whatever is French,
and the general belief that the value of this part of
Louisiana depends on trade with the neighboring
provinces; the plan is not new, it was intended to ingraft
it on the late expedition, and considerable progress was
made in the organization of two regiments six months since.

this American commerce has been engaged in privateering and
smuggling on this coast for years past, it is therefore
probable that their connections are such as to give them
the command of the funds, shipping, and every thing
necessary to carry such a dishonest commerce; the
rich and fertile State of the Province of Texas, its
extraordinary fertility and fine climate, point it out
as the most eligible place on earth for such a body of
men to take possession of and fortify themselves in:
it would immediately become an asylum for all
the foreign adventurers in the U. S. who would probably
so strengthen themselves in a short space of time as
to render their expulsion in any course of events a
dreadful enterprise. I shall return for the present into
Europe. I have determined to leave here this week for
Washington when I shall proceed with all convenient
speed.

I have the honor to be with the very great
respect Sir your most faithful
humble servant

Wm. Hallen

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington.

N^o 89.

Statches

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4 October 1813

Sir,

Since I had the honor to
address you from Statchitachas on the 19th ultimo I have
learned by different American stragglers who had been
made prisoners by the Spaniards, and arrived at that
place from Lirio, that General Elisondo had re-
turned with all his force to San Antonio without com-
manding on a detachment to Statchitachas, in con-
sequence of which many of the Mexican refugees
are returning to their homes.

I shall leave him in a few days for Washington thro'
Lima.

I have the honor to be with every
great respect Sir your most
faithfull humble servant

Wm. Thaler

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington.

No 89.

Mr. Thaler

Catches Oct. 4th 1881

The Mexican refugees return-
ing to their homes.

William Thaler.

4 Oct 1881

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Statement of my account of expenses during a mission in the service of the United States from
 June 1810 to December 1813 together with that of monies rec^d at different times by drafts on the Dep^t of State
 N^o 1 My acct of expenses to December 1811. \$2,733.-

	monies rec ^d on my rec ^d in favor of Mr. Ingraham of the State payable at the Dep ^t of State. \$1,600. premium on part of the above rec ^d at Havana. 20. My bill in favor of Vincent & Co. 1,000. premium on the above. 40. Balance to my acct. 73.
	\$ 2,733.-

N^o 2 My acct of expenses to June 1812 919.-

Balance from above. 73. Balance to my account. 3.	My bill in favor of Brown & Pelt at par 1,000.
\$ 1,000.-	

N^o 3 My account of expenses to May 1813. \$ 1,150.38

Balance from above. 3. My bill in favor of St. Paul at par 1,000. Balance to my account. 147.38	
	\$ 1,150.38

N^o 4 My acct of expenses to December 1813. 519.8

Balance from above. 147.38 Balance of the public money in my hands. 334.52	My bill in favor of Mr. Cortes at par \$ 1,000.-
\$ 1,000.-	

Statement of my accounts of expenses in
the public service. Account N^o 1.

1810. Journey to Washington	\$. . . 50.-
May. passage to Havana	100.-
rent of rooms in Havana	30.-
furniture for the same	47.-
daily and weekly papers in Havana	55.75
several journeys into the country	160.-
Doctor Frost's bill	52.25
advance to sundry dishes & drinks	20.-
Doctor Ogden's bill for the same	62.-
Bills of board and lodging	1,370.-
Stationary	37.-
reading rooms	40.-
Florida prisoners	50.-
15 doz wine with freight & duty	194.37
contingencies	469.63
December 1811.	<u>\$ 2,733.-</u>

1811 Account N^o 2.

Board and lodgings	\$. . . 247.25
passage and steers to Rapides	63.46
horse hire toatchilaches	15.-
express toatchilaches	30.-
Board and lodgings	43.99
Stationary & postage	16.75
contingencies	497.55
June 1812.	<u>\$ 919.-</u>

1812 Account N^o 3.

Bills of board and lodgings	\$. . . 98.68
Doctor Sibley's bill	25.75
Doctor Skewens bill	9.50
Stationary	3.-
Thomas Lincolns bill	22.25
Benjamin Bullitt's bill	6.-
J. P. Harris on's bill	33.31
two horses	125.-
McLamphey & Co's bill	64.71
Bracken and Smith's bill	65.43
Sargeant Day's bill	24.50
contingencies	672.25
May 1813.	<u>\$ 1,150.8</u>

1813. Account N^o 4.

Contingencies	\$. . . 309.8
travelling expenses	209.-
December 1813	<u>\$ 518.8</u>

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2

1810

Dec. 29.	a shirt and a pair of trousers for the same man.	5.
811 Dec. 20.	Doctor Asgards bill for attendance on Sunday ditto	12.
Sept. 12	Doctor Harts ditto. ditto Maguire	7.
March 4.	John Littlehale bill for boarding Maguire	12.
		<hr/> 86.

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Explanations of sundry charges made in Acct No 2, 3, 4

In the charge for contingencies in No 2 is included the sum of \$373.4 advanced to Gen. Bernardo Gutierrez principally for food & clothing on the accommodation of Gen. & Mrs. Blair.

In the charge for contingencies in No. 3 is also included the further sum of \$311.75 advanced to the same person. As he had lived long in the family of Capt. Canton Commandant at Fort Claiborne for which he would never receive any compensation I regarded myself as under pecuniary obligations to that gentleman. On the arrival of Genl. Salado atatchitoches Captain Canton wished to sell him a horse he then had for \$200. that Salado declined taking from having no money, I therefore proposed to Captain Canton to advance him that \$200 if he could engage Salado to take the horse, which he should return me if he was paid, & that if any accident prevented the payments he should return me only \$100. This together with the \$45 I lent Salado myself makes a part of the charge for contingencies in Account No 3. Salado made Mr. Canton a present of one of the horses then in charge.

On the return of the unfortunate Salado he was in the greatest distress for the common necessities of life, I therefore gave him the \$100 returned by Captain Canton according to an agreement and added thereto \$70 which latter sum makes a part of the sum charged for contingencies in Account No 4. It will not escape observation that the charge for travelling expenses in No. 4 is much lower than what is absolutely necessary for such a journey, the reason is found in the resale of amulets and sundry other articles become unnecessary by my return.

March,
23rd of ~~March~~

April 7th. 15 days Bond to C. D. Vanbradelle
\$ 26. 2

Received Payment

C. D. Vanbradelle

For monies

due

Al Sr. Puigmanes para recibir de M. William Shaker
 La suma de trescientos y noventa y cinco: pesos: sobre
 ciento cincuenta de ellas en la moneda de estos
 Estados, y el resto en oro.

A punto de la firma de este hito
 el 30 de Julio de 1812.

José Leonardo Gutiérrez



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412 - Mr. Barnard.

To Mary Anthony Dr.

To One Month & Twenty days
" Boarding a/2000. ~~Dr~~ ^{Dr} } \$ 33 " 33

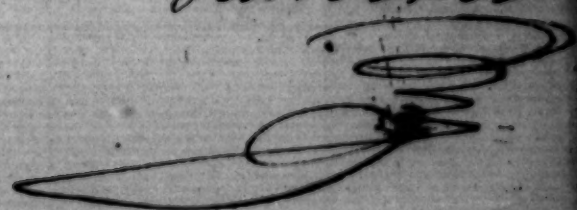
Re: Payment in
full for the Above a/c.

A. H. Laughlin for Madam

Anthony

Jose Hernandez

Gutierrez



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J'ay reçu de M^r. Wm Shaler la somme de Sixante piastres
pour son passage, celui de M^r. Bernardo Gutierrez
de la Dominique du dit M^r. Shaler, a Bord de la
Barge Marcellite Patron Cotton mahij, de la Nouvelle
Orléans a ce port. Natchitche le 14 May 1812

J^e C. V. Ross

J. C. V.

1282

Doit Monsieur J. B. Guetierrez

A M^{re} Badin

pour 25^e Tourpention à raison de 25^e g^{rs} par mois 20, 75^c
 pour autant payé à en régle pour charbon d'eau 1, -

Wachischoer
 par acquit, ~~Notre~~ 10, août 1812 = 21, - 75^c

M^{re} Badin

Pago M^{re} Shaler

Josi Bernando Gutierrez

12 50
 2 25
 20 75

11 47
 5 4
 5 11
 8 58

20 75

Special Agent to Europe

New York

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17 February 1844

Dear Sir,

I duly received under cover from the department
the letters you were so good as to take up at the post office,
also another covered letter for St. Petersburg. for the former
receive my thanks. to the latter I will pay due attention.
I will also enclose for the information of the Secretary of
State a letter from Genl. Salda covering one from Doctor
Robinson to him. I wish it were possible to do something
for this meritorious and unfortunate stranger, as he is
a very capable maritime surveyor, and as our southern
coasts, indeed the northern also, are very imperfectly delineated
perhaps something might be done for him in that way.
It is said that Mr Russell will be here on Saturday soon
after which I hope we shall depart.
My brother who commands the Governor Tompkins of this
port has sent in two British vessels reported to be worth
more than a million of dollars. he was left in the midst
of a disputed conveyance

With great regard I am Dear Sir

Yours. Wm. Thaler

John Graham Esq.

Washington.

John Graham Esq.

Department of State

Washington.

Mr. Graham 17th Feb 1849

Wm. Shaler, Spec. Agent &c.

Nov. 28. 1813 130

Translation of part of a letter from
Don José Alvarez de Sotillo to William Shaler dated
near Staskville 28 November 1813.

By the last mail I received a letter from
Lanville which I show with pleasure with my answer to the
same: its contents I believe will surprise you as they
have done me.

There is not the least doubt but that Humbert is an
emissary of Napoleon, and an emissary the more
to be feared from not wanting the means as he appears
in his letter, and as he is by no means deficient in the
talents necessary to direct the enterprise. Otis writes
me that Humbert has long and continued con-
ferences with the french consul there, (New Orleans)
and Naviero informs me from Opelousas, that
provisions are purchasing and collecting there, for the
french coming to the relief of the Mexican Patriots.

It appears to me my friend that you are now being
realized the fears I expressed to you, after our
misfortunes and the dissolution of the Patriots
army.

All the nations of Europe have a deep interest in
promising a party in the Mexican continent, from
motives that you are not ignorant of— Each has
its particular views and projects, consequently
each seeks to establish relations there through
such means as are in its power— We perfectly
well understand the kind of intrigue that
each is able to put in practice, for the attainment

of its object, to us therefore belongs to destroy them if we really wish to extirpate forever all European influence from this Hemisphere.

The United States are the first who began the great work, and have shown to the Universe that the inhabitants of this side of the Atlantic far from considering themselves inferior to those of the old world, aspire even to a superior rank & dignity: and in proportion to the advantages with which nature has most prodigally favored them, are they interested in aiding and protecting the justice of the cause which the Spanish Americans defend, and in which they have a directly interest. When the political principles and the interests of two people are the same, the sacrifices necessary to maintain and defend them should also be in common, and in proportion to the importance of the case: in this instance there is question of nothing less than the preservation of the greatness, the beauty, and the unalterable peace which ought to reign between two neighboring States.

As the inhabitants of South America aspire by all possible means to fraternize in principles, in systems, and in interests with the North Americans, I cannot believe that the latter will remain cool spectators of the great struggle sustained by the former against European tyranny, when a favorable termination of the enterprise depends on a very little assistance from the governments of the United States: the proofs of this fact are too apparent, to have escaped the investigation of so enlightened a government as

that of the Union: in this belief I hope to have
the pleasure of again seeing you soon; and my
country on the eve of being free.

If reasons that are not within the scope of my
information destroy my hopes, do me the favour
of informing me so with all possible brevity, that
I may inform my countrymen and friends, and also
that I may seek some way of procuring for
myself the means of subsistence, as you well know
that I have abandoned every thing to save my
country, exposing myself to indigence and misery
and to a kind of life no way conformable to my
habits and mode of thinking.

General Jackson has not yet replied, and I believe
that my joining the army will not take effect.
Daylight begins to fail me, the uncertainty of
affairs drive me almost to desperation, the
machinations and projects daily developing
against the liberties of my unfortunate country
excite me to have no means tried to obtain
a speedy vengeance. Forget me not my friend
and count in all times and on all occasions on
the invariable friendship of your affectionate

Isabel

Translation of a letter from Albert Victor Laniel
to Gen. Jose Alvarado de Saldo dated Matamoros
2 November 1813.

General, I forward you the copy of a letter I
received from General Humbert by the last mail
dated New Orleans 16 October 1813.

"Sir and friend"

"I have the honor to inform you that I am
bringing into the field about fifteen hundred
men all French, and who have seen service
if I procure the means of putting them in
movement. I have above all excellent officers
and I beg you to inform our General, Saldo
of it, and also to note to him that I do every
thing in his name & in that of Independence,
and that all persons arriving from the north
or in your neighbor hood, who choose to engage
present here or to Matamoros where they will
hold themselves in readiness to march at
the first signal. Everything announces the
triumph of independence."

"I salute you with all my heart."

/Signed/ Humbert. Genl. of Brigade

I wait your return here with the greatest impa-
tience General, to accompany you, in the mean
time accept the assurance of the high consideration
with which I have the honor to be most
respectfully, General Yours &c.

Signed Laniel

translation of General Salda's reply to the
foregoing. dated Nashville 25 November 1813
to W. L. Garrison.

Sir by the last mail I received a
letter from you of the 18th inst. in which you have
copied some parts of a letter from General Humbert
written to you. Its contents cannot do less than excite
my admiration, to see that that General makes use
of my name and of that of the independence of
my country to recruit men and dispose of affairs
relative to the Mexican Republic. Without any
doubt whatever General Humbert has forgotten
that he solicited of me an order or power to employ
himself in the cause which I defend and which
I refused for certain political reasons that he seems
not to have understood. As I believe that General
Humbert did not comprehend my negative to
his propositions, and that he immediately took
upon himself to dispose even of persons coming from
the north. I beg that he will not continue to make use
of my name and that of the Republic in affairs that
belong to the Mexican Patriots; they have given me
their powers and instructions by which I could not
employ either General Humbert or the troops he counts
on notwithstanding the respect and consideration
I have for that gentleman. I have the honor to salute
you with the highest respects.

Signed Salda

27th. Thaler. Spec. Agent. &c.

Extract of several letters in Spanish & English from
from Captain Carleton dated November 19.

That yesterday news from San Antonio by Gormely who came
from there having been discharged from confinement.

Arredondo is Captain General of the four provinces, his head
quarters are at San Antonio with eight hundred men, he has
no advanced guards, or is there one Spanish soldier between
the Sabine and that place. Elisondo is no more he has
fallen a victim to the barbarous policy of the government.
he was assassinated. Everything is as tranquil on the
frontier as if the revolution had never existed.

Doctor Robinson writes confidentially to his friends here
that he is coming on with a large force. This must be impossible.

From General Saldo. Nashville. 5 & 7 m:

"Elisondo was assassinated on his return to San Antonio by one
of the officers of his division, the motive is clear as you can easily
trace. Nobleness of sentiments, and generosity of character
are virtues that never find a place in the breasts of agents
of the Spanish Government. Elisondo has fallen a victim
to his honor, and the malignant jealousy excited in
the royal army at his manner of treating the American
prisoners. Prez (a distinguished citizen of that country)
is his intimate friend, and as he is also a republican
at heart his lot will be the same. But I will use
every exertion to write with him before we lose him".
At this moment 11 in the morning I met with Col.
Smith of St. Louis brother of him who was prisoner
in Chihuahua; he comes with the object of
offering to me 500 men armed with rifles & bayonettes.

of an invention. Said regiment is ready to march
under his command at the moment. Give the order.
I have accepted his offer and have informed him
that about the end of this month I shall be able to
tell him how he may proceed. Also another person has
just called to offer me 1000 lbs of powder and some
arms. I am to see him again when I will inform
you of his name & the results of our conference.

Lghent

20 August 1814

Sir

As it seems to me improbable that I should give the government anything new on subjects that must necessarily be amply treated by the ministers, I refrain from troubling you thereon.

The State of Europe at and since our arrival is so different from what was reported when I left Washington that my functions in this mission seem to be quite null. I made this remark to several of the ministers, and suggested to them the propriety of my returning by the first vessel, they replied that employment might yet be found for me and advised me to remain for the present. I acquiesced of course, but not however without regret at holding an employment that does not now seem to have any objects of public utility.

In present circumstances I feel that there may be an impropriety in writing through any other channel than the government, and consequently take the liberty of writing herewith the several letters for different firms &c.

I have the honor to be with very great
Respect Sir your most faithful
humble servant Wm. Thaler

The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington.

Spec. Agt. in Europe
New York.
5 March 1815.

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Sir,

I have the honor very respectfully to submit for your information the following report of my transactions in Europe conformably to the instructions I received from the department of State in February 1814 attaching me to the late mission for treating of peace with Great Britain.

On our arrival in Gathemburg Messieurs Clay and Russell after examining my instructions, furnished me with a bill of exchange on the Bankers of the United States in Amsterdam for five thousand florins, and with such a letter as appeared to them necessary to enable me to carry the instructions of the Government into execution, a copy of the latter I have the honor to enclose herewith. I accordingly departed from Gathemburg on the 17 April last and arrived in Paris by the way of Copenhagen and Amsterdam on the 4 May following, when I delivered the despatches I was charged with to Mr Crawford.

The great political changes which had just been effected in Europe, seemed to me to have annulled the main object of my instructions: the subsequently expected Congress of Vienna appeared to be the only case wherein I could expect to be useful; yet as many circumstances concurred to render the propriety of my proceeding therein doubtful, I determined to

Remain

remain in Paris, in readiness to join the Mission whenever the place of negotiation should be determined on.

As soon as the City of Ghent had been proposed by the British Government, and agreed to by the American Commissioners as the place of negotiation I resided there. Mr. Gallatin was the last of our ministers whom I met; after he had examined my instructions, he made some observations on the probable ineffectuality of my going to Vienna, and as he informed me at the same time, that he had, had interviews with the Emperor Alexander in London, and with the Prince of Benvent in Paris I attached much importance to his opinion, which in fact corresponded with my own at the time. I mentioned my views of the then existing state of things to Mr. Clay, and asked his advice, as to the propriety of my returning home in the John Adams. He advised me to stay, as it was probable the Mission might yet have occasion for my services: he remarked that there would be much writing to do, and was pleased to say that no person could be so properly employed in that way, as one already in the confidence of the Government. I accordingly placed myself at the orders of the Mission, and regularly assisted Mr. Hughes in making up his despatches.

In the month of October last it

appeared

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appeared to me evidently that it was an object with the British Government to make the negotiations at Ghent, dependent if possible, on those at Vienna, and on the 15 of that month in conversation with Mr Clay on the subject, I suggested to him the propriety of my proposing this. He approved of it, took my instructions and told me that he would on that day propose it at the Council of the Ministers. I was informed in the evening that the proposition was generally approved, and on the day following I was notified that it was decided that I should proceed forthwith to Vienna via Paris. I immediately made the necessary preparations to depart the next day, when I was informed by Mr Adams that the Ministers had determined to suspend my departure for the present, in consequence as I understood, of news received from Paris that it was probable the Congress would be dissolved before I could arrive at Vienna.

On the 25 October I proceeded to Paris at the request of the Ministers with despatches for Mr Crawford, and returned to Ghent on the 24 November following with the despatches brought out by Mr Purviance.

I was then made acquainted with what had occurred in the negotiation during my absence, and returned to my former occupation of assisting Mr Keightley in making up.

up different sets of despatches.

After the Utrecht Convention the Ministers -
adopted a resolution not to communicate any
of the acts or proceedings of the Commission to
any person whatever, who was not immediately
a constituent part of the Commission: being
informed by the Ministers of this resolution,
and considering the state of the negotiation,
it appeared to me that my longer continuance
in Europe was not important to the public
service, I felt it then incumbent on me to
return to the United States, and having
decided to do so, I requested the Ministers
to procure me a passport from the British
Admiralty to return home in the *Insarick*.
In agreeing to this request several of the
Ministers were pleased to express their regret
at my return before the conclusion of the
negotiation, which they observed was then
drawing to a close. I left Ghent on the
29 November for Paris with the despatches
by the *Ajace* for Mr Crawford, and others for
the Ministers for the same gentleman.

With the highest consideration
and respect. I have the honor

to be, Sir, Your most

obedient humble servant

Wm Thaler

To The Honorable

James Monroe

Secretary of State

Washington

To all, to whom these presents shall come
Greeting.

Whereas William Shaler, a citizen of the
United States of America, has been attached
by the President of the said United States,
to the Mission appointed to negotiate, at this
place, Treaties of peace and commerce,
with the British Government, as a person
of special trust and confidence, And
Whereas, it may be highly useful to the
American commissioners in the discharge
of their duties under that Mission, to
become acquainted with the views of
the allies, now coalized against France
especially with those of Prussia and
Sweden, so far as they may affect the interests
of the United States. We the said —
Commissioners, have authorized the said
William Shaler, to repair, without any
ostensible public character, to any Congress
which is, or may be held by the ministers
of the Belligerent powers for negotiating
a general peace, and through the good
offices of the representatives of friendly
States, to learn the probable influence
of such negotiations on the interests afore-
said:

Hereby recommending the said
William Shaler, to all who may feel
disposed

disposed to further the execution of the
object with which he is intrusted, as a
person of great prudence, and good
faith, and deserving full and entire
confidence.

In faith whereof all the ministers
Plenipotentiary and extraordinary
of the United States of America
have hereunto subscribed our
names.

Given at Gethenburg this 16.
day of April A. D. 1844.

(Signed)

H. Clay
Jon^a. Russell.

Countersigned
Christopher Hughes Jr.
Secretary of the Mission
Extraordinary of the
United States.

5 Ma.

.135 1/2

William v.

Miscellaneous to Dept State

E. D. Morgan to the Dept

Nov 28, 1871